



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-178  
Thursday  
13 September 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-178

### CONTENTS

13 September 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Chad

President Habre Receives Kuwaiti Emissary [Njamena Radio] ..... 1

##### Congo

Churches for National Conference on Democracy [Libreville Africa No. 1] ..... 1

##### Gabon

President Bongo Receives Diouf Envoy, Message [AFP] ..... 1

##### Sao Tome and Principe

De Ceita Announces Presidential Candidacy [AFP] ..... 1

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Djibouti

Iraqi Delegation Meets Parliament Deputy Speaker [Djibouti Radio] ..... 2

##### Kenya

Attorney General Comments on Ouko Death Report [Nairobi TV] ..... 2

Foreign Minister Expounds [Nairobi TV] ..... 2

##### Somalia

Iraqi Delegation Arrives in Mogadishu on Visit [Mogadishu Radio] ..... 2

##### Tanzania

Mwinyi Meets Kuwaiti Envoy, Reaffirms Support [Dar es Salaam Radio] ..... 2

Receives Iraqi Emissary [Baghdad Radio] ..... 3

##### Uganda

Museveni, Habyarimana, Mobutu Issue Communique [Kampala Radio] ..... 3

UPDM Leaders Appeal to Fighters To Leave Bush [Kampala Radio] ..... 3

\* Commentary Protests 'Unrealistic' Tax Increase [THE EXPOSURE Aug] ..... 3

\* NRC Members Advance Reform Proposals [THE STAR 11 Aug] ..... 4

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pi. Botha Presents Letter to Perez de Cuellar [SAPA] ..... 6

State in 'Process of Stepping Up' Angolan Peace [BUSINESS DAY 12 Sep] ..... 6

Further Details on De Klerk's U.S. Visit [Johannesburg Radio] ..... 6

PAC Said Ready To Negotiate With Government [Umtata Radio] ..... 7

Leader Criticizes ANC, Others [Johannesburg TV] ..... 7

Holomisa Calls on De Klerk To End Violence [Umtata Radio] ..... 7

Sisulu Implicated in False Violence Report [SAPA] ..... 7

ANC Responds to 'Insinuation' [SAPA] ..... 8

Hani Says Nation in 'State of Undeclared War' [SAPA] ..... 8

ANC Seeks 'Entire' U.S. Amount for Year [BUSINESS DAY 12 Sep] ..... 9

'Groundswell' Against Winnie Mandela Selection [SOUTH 6-12 Sep] ..... 9

Preview of Conservative Party Congress, Issues [SAPA] ..... 9

DP Says Third Force Assurance Without Credence [SAPA] ..... 10

Dhlomo Blames Violence on Black Political Groups [SAPA] ..... 10

Report on UN Debates on Apartheid Reforms [Johannesburg TV] ..... 10

Responsibility Claimed for NP Office Bombing [SAPA] ..... 11

Soweto Police Uniforms Stolen; Death Toll 65 [Johannesburg Radio] ..... 11

Detained ANC Member Nair Suffers Heart Attack [SAPA] .....	11
July Production Price Index Lowest in Six Years [Johannesburg Radio] .....	12
Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues .....	12
12 September [THE CITIZEN 11 Sep, etc.] .....	12
13 September [SOWETAN 13 Sep, etc.] .....	13

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

Fourth Round of Talks in Lisbon This Month [Luanda Radio] .....	14
U.S., Soviet Role Urged [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 1 Sep] .....	14
Minister Van Dumen on Effects of Plan on People [Luanda Radio] .....	15
Return of Nationalized Property Considered [Luanda Radio] .....	15
UNITA Vice President on Progress of Peace [London International] .....	15
Commentary Calls for 'Realism' in Peace Talks [KUP] .....	16
Mandela Reportedly Delivers Message for Savimbi [Voice of the Black Cockerel] .....	17

### Lesotho

THE STAR Interview on Political Mood [Johannesburg 12 Sep] .....	17
--	----

### Namibia

Nujoma Receives Team for Verification Meeting [Luanda Radio] .....	18
Foreign Minister Gurirab Addresses JC Delegates [SAPA] .....	18
Diplomatic Mission in SA 'Before End of Year' [Johannesburg TV] .....	19
Angolan Criticizes U.S. Aid to UNITA [SAPA] .....	20
UNITA Sympathizers Said Invited Into Angola [THE NAMIBIAN 7 Sep] .....	20
12 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE NAMIBIAN 7 Sep, etc.] .....	20

### Zambia

Report Views Industrial Unrest, Price Increases [London International] .....	21
Repatriation of ANC Exiles to SA Postponed [Lusaka Radio] .....	21

### Zimbabwe

ECOWAS' Jawara on Doe's Death, ECOMOG [London International] .....	21
--	----

## WEST AFRICA

### Burkina Faso

Compaore Discusses Liberia With Ghanaian Envoy [AFP] .....	23
Commentary on ECOMOG's 'Failure' in Liberia [Ouagadougou Radio] .....	23

### Cape Verde

Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Portugal [cross-reference] .....	23
---	----

### Liberia

Former Minister Comments on ECOMOG Role [London International] .....	23
Taylor's Rebels Advance to Executive Mansion [London International] .....	24
BBC Reports Executive Mansion Under Fire .....	25
Outbreak of 'Revenge Killings' in Monrovia Noted [London International] .....	25

### Mali

President Traore Receives Saudi, Kuwaiti Envcys [Bamako Radio] .....	26
--	----

### Nigeria

Babangida Meets With Equatorial Guinea's Mbasogo [Lagos Radio] .....	27
President Says ECOMOG Withdrawal 'Premature' [Lagos Radio] .....	27
Babangida Appoints 7 New Ruling Council Members [Lagos Radio] .....	27
Radio on Lessons of President Doe's Overthrow [Lagos Radio] .....	28
ECOWAS Secretary Appeals to Charles Taylor [Lagos Radio] .....	29
Summit Meeting Chances 'Remote' [PANA] .....	29

### Senegal

'About 60,000' Register for Service in Gulf [PANA] .....	30
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## Chad

### President Habre Receives Kuwaiti Emissary

AB1209115890 Ndjamenas Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] The head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre, this morning received in audience a Kuwaiti emissary, Mr. Hayat Jawhar, who delivered a message from His Highness al-Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to the president of the Republic. After the audience, the Kuwaiti emissary stated that in the message, His Highness al-Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah expressed his regards and his gratitude to President Hissein Habre and the brotherly Chadian people. On the Gulf crisis, the Kuwaiti emissary said his country supports the implementation of the international resolutions.

Before the meeting at the Presidential Palace, the Kuwaiti emissary was received at the Ministry of External Relations by Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn-Oumar, who returned to Ndjamenas yesterday after a tour to West Africa and to the Maghreb region. He visited Algeria, Tunisia, Mali, and Niger and delivered messages from President El Hadj Hissein Habre to his counterparts in those countries. The messages concerned the latest development in the Chad-Libya crisis.

## Congo

### Churches for National Conference on Democracy

AB1209104890 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] The Ecumenical Council of Christian Churches of Congo has called for the holding of a national conference to enable all opinion groups in the country to take part in the democratic process. In a document entitled, Contribution of Religious Bodies by Members of the Ecumenical Council of Christian Churches, addressed recently to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the council deplored the fact, and I quote, that the Congolese Labor Party, the sole party, has reserved the debate on the democratic process exclusively for itself.

It will be recalled that the Congolese Labor Party, will in February 1991 hold an extraordinary congress devoted to the drafting of a new constitution and the establishment of the legal framework for the exercise of freedom within a multiparty political system. Several officials, who do not belong to the sole party, and church representatives have been invited to participate in the preparatory session of this congress.

## Gabon

### President Bongo Receives Diouf Envoy, Message

AB1209104290 Paris AFP in French 1802 GMT  
8 Sep 90

[Text] Libreville, 8 Sep (AFP)—The Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo, has received Senegalese Armed Forces minister Medoune Fall who delivered to him a message from President Abdou Diouf, official sources disclosed in Libreville today. Asked for his comments after the meeting, Mr. Fall told the press that the message concerned the Gulf crisis, particularly, the Senegalese Government's decision to send a military contingent to Saudi Arabia. It is recalled in Libreville that Senegal was the first black African country to follow the example of Mauritania, Morocco, and Egypt in deciding to send troops to the Gulf.

On the Liberian conflict, Mr. Fall expressed hope for cooperation among countries of the West African subregion in order to find a negotiated solution to that conflict.

## Sao Tome and Principe

### De Ceita Announces Presidential Candidacy

AB1209115090 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT  
10 Sep 90

[Text] Sao Tome, 10 Sep (AFP)—Mr. Guadalupe de Ceita, a 61-year-old specialist in tropical diseases, announced this weekend at a press conference that he would be a candidate to the next presidential elections scheduled to take place at the end of the year in Sao Tome and Principe. Mr. De Ceita thus becomes the third presidential candidate and will be contesting with outgoing President Manuel Pinto da Costa and with the former prime minister, Mr. Michel Trovoada, who is opposed to the Da Costa regime, and who returned home in June after a 10-year exile in France.

Mr. Guadalupe de Ceita, a former founder of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP, the sole ruling party until the official introduction of multiparty politics), recently resigned as chairman of "a reflection group" on the country's political future and is standing as an independent candidate.

Briefing the press on the guidelines of his political program, he said priority would be given to health, the anticorruption drive, the search for solutions to economic problems, and the country's external relations.



## Djibouti

### **Iraqi Delegation Meets Parliament Deputy Speaker**

*EA1209164790 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1700 GMT 9 Sep 90*

[Text] An Iraqi delegation led by Shaykh (?al-Din) Mahmud, a member of the Iraqi National Assembly, met today Mr. (Said Ibrahim Badul), deputy speaker of the Djibouti Republic's Parliament. The two leaders discussed their countries' stance regarding the Gulf crisis. The deputy speaker once again reiterated clearly the stance of the Republic of Djibouti concerning the Gulf crisis.

## Kenya

### **Attorney General Comments on Ouko Death Report**

*EA1209175390 Nairobi KTN Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 90*

[Text] Kenya's attorney general, Justice Matthew Muli, made it clear this evening that Kenya will only accept the report on the murder of Robert Ouko from the Scotland Yard investigator, Superintendent John Troon, and not from the British high commission or anybody else. The attorney general, who spoke exclusively to KTN from his Nairobi home, said he knew nothing of a report alleged to be in the possession of the British high commission in Nairobi. He made it clear that the Kenya Government requested for the services of the Scotland Yard through her majesty's Government and did not deal with the British high commission in Nairobi. The attorney general said the government still expected Troon to deliver his report personally.

The British high commission earlier this afternoon confirmed that they had in their possession Troon's report on the murder of Dr. Ouko. A spokesman for the high commission, Richard [as heard] Denny said they were working on the modalities of delivering the report to the Kenya Government. Before Troon left Kenya earlier this year, he told the KTN he would return to Nairobi to deliver the report personally to the Kenya Government.

### **Foreign Minister Expounds**

*EA1209222090 Nairobi KTN Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Here is a news flash from the newsroom: The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Ndolo Ayah, has denied a BBC report that the Kenya Government will not publish the report on the death of the late Robert Ouko. In its Focus on Africa broadcast this evening, the BBC said Minister Ndolo Ayah had announced that the Kenya Government would not publish the report.

Clarifying the BBC broadcast, Ayah said he had been quoted out of context, and that what he actually said was that the Kenya Government would decide on how best to use the report. He said the government may use the report for other investigation or take those involved in a court of law. [sentence as heard] He clarified that it is not the kind of report that is given to the press for mass circulation.

## Somalia

### **Iraqi Delegation Arrives in Mogadishu on Visit**

*AB1209165090 Mogadishu Domestic Service  
in Somali 0440 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] Mr. Shaykh (?Al-Din) Mahmud, a member of the Iraqi National Assembly, and his delegation has arrived at Mogadishu airport for a visit of several days to Somalia. Mr. Shaykh (?al-Din) Mahmud, who is also chairman of the Iraq Committee on Information, Culture, and Education, told journalists that his visit is aimed at holding talks on ways and means of promoting relations and cooperation between the mass organizations of the two countries with the leaders of mass organizations in Somalia. He added that as the membership of his delegation is composed of representatives of the mass organizations of Iraq, he has great hopes of useful results for the mass organizations of the two sides. [passage omitted]

## Tanzania

### **Mwinyi Meets Kuwaiti Envoy, Reaffirms Support**

*EA1209162790 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service  
in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Sep 90*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Tanzania has reiterated its stand of calling on Iraq to remove its armies from Kuwait unconditionally and immediately. It also said that it supported all the efforts aimed at restoring Kuwait's sovereignty and its freedom to decide its own affairs. President Mwinyi reiterated Tanzania's stand today when he met the special envoy of the Kuwaiti leader, Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah, Mr. Jawhar Khayyat, at State House in Dar es Salaam.

President Mwinyi told the envoy that Tanzanians, on the basis of their unshakeable stand, had decided to support the people of Kuwait unstintingly in their opposition to the cruel invasion of their country by a neighboring country. President Mwinyi also stressed that Tanzania would continue to support all UN resolutions aimed at ending the Persian Gulf crisis by peaceful means. He also said that Tanzania supported all political and diplomatic efforts which were being undertaken by Kuwait and the UN to find a solution to the crisis.

Mr. Jawhar Khayyat, who conveyed to President Mwinyi greetings from Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah, told the

president that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait had brought about tremendous problems for the people of Kuwait.

#### **Receives Iraqi Emissary**

JN1109095190 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic  
1407 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Umid Midhat Mubarak, envoy of His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn and minister of labor and social affairs, has conveyed a message from his excellency the president leader to Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is also the leader of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, on the U.S. and Western presence in the Arabian Peninsula and also on the dangers that it poses to security and peace in the region. The message was conveyed when the Tanzanian president received the presidential envoy in Dar es Salaam today.

During the meeting, the envoy of His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn explained to the Tanzanian president the dimensions and content of the initiative his excellency the president launched on 12 August with a view to resolving all regional problems fairly and comprehensively. The Tanzanian president asked the presidential envoy to relay his warm greetings to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and his wishes to his excellency the president and the Iraqi people of further pride and development.

#### **Uganda**

#### **Museveni, Habyarimana, Mobutu Issue Communique**

EA1209152790 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] The heads of state of Uganda, Rwanda and Zaire have ended a one-day summit in Kampala with a resolve to strengthen and consolidate the good relations and all-round cooperation which exist among their three countries.

In a joint communique, read by the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere, in Kampala at the end of the summit, Presidents Museveni, Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire reiterated the importance of further promoting good neighborliness, peace, security, and development. They emphasized the necessity of enacting legislation in each national legislature forbidding acts of subversion against any member state. They agreed that all possible steps will be taken to prevent subversion. They reaffirmed the necessity to promote mutual security, particularly along their common borders. The three heads of state also took note of the progress made in enacting bilateral extradition treaties.

The communique says the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly and open atmosphere, reviewed issues

of common interest and concern to the three sister states, with particular emphasis on good neighborliness, security and economic cooperation. Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Habyarimana thanked President Yoweri Museveni as well as the people of Uganda for the warm and traditional African welcome extended to them and their delegations.

The next meeting of the three leaders will be held in Kigali, Rwanda, at the end of November.

#### **UPDM Leaders Appeal to Fighters To Leave Bush**

EA1209163590 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Continuing their tour of the north to explain the aims of the Addis Ababa accord and to appeal to their fighters still in the bush to come out, the vice chairman of the Uganda People's Democratic Movement, UPDM, Akena Adoko, and other UPDM officials have addressed a rally in Lira. The UPDM leaders, who began their tour in Gulu, are expected to go on to Apac and Kitgum. Reports from Lira say that the tour might also be extended to Soroti.

Addressing the rally in the Uhuru Park in Lira, Mr. Akena Adoko said the UPDM reached an agreement with the government to end fighting so that peace can be restored and people start working for progress. He said the agreement was meant to serve as a springboard for development. He again refuted allegations that the UPDM leaders wanted favors, administrative posts in the NRM [National Resistance Movement].

Mr. Philip Oloya Oruni, an executive member of the movement [NRM] who accompanied Mr. Akena Adoko to Lira, called for an end to the ancient long political differences caused by power struggle and confused politicians. He called upon the people of the Langi and Acholi to embark on a new war of development. He also appealed to opinion leaders as well as indigenous Langi and Acholi to cooperate and join hands in the struggle for development.

The minister of state in the Office of the Prime Minister resident in Gulu, Mrs. Betty Bigombe, briefed them on the government's rehabilitation program. Earlier, Mr. Akena Adoko and his team held lengthy discussions with the elders, opinion leaders, members of the district development committee, the district resistance committee, and the executives of Lira municipality.

#### **\* Commentary Protests 'Unrealistic' Tax Increase**

90AF0643A Kampala THE EXPOSURE in English  
Aug 90 p 2

[Words in boldface as published]

[Text] One of the cries during the American civil war in the second half of the last century was that they would

not pay taxes as long as they were not represented in the country's various legislative bodies, both low and high.

Indeed, when the war ended the question of people's representation in wards, towns, cities, states, the Senate and House of Representatives was given priority whereby today every American, regardless of what social position he holds, has a voice. **And most important, every American's voice is respected.**

No U.S. Government will act without first seeking the views of the people. This is done in very many ways, including gauging public opinion as expressed in the press. The press is in fact effectively used as the fourth department of government. It is a representative of the people's views.

In July Ugandans were shocked to read in the press the Minister of Local Government, Hon Jaberu Bidandi Ssali convening a meeting of the RC (Resistance Committee) Five chairmen from Buganda and Hoima, and that meeting unilaterally increasing graduated tax from [Shillings] Shs 5,000/= to Shs 20,000/= and the minimum being raised from Shs 1700/= to Shs 3,000/=.

**Only one chairman objected to the increase, and that was the popular Kampala RC Five Chairman, Mr Christopher Yiga who objected and refused to be party to move.** [sentence as published]

Under the present level of poverty in Uganda the increases are unrealistic because people just cannot afford them. The only people who can afford them are the filthy rich who are building triple storied mansions in less than six months. These are the people who are buying fleets of taxis every month. These can afford the exorbitant taxes because it doesn't hurt their pockets.

A person who can hardly feed his family, let alone being able to send his children to school, cannot pay taxes of Shs 200,000-.

But Ugandans are not objecting to paying taxes just for the sake of refusing. The most important thing is that the tax increase was done by a body which is not representative of the people. The system which was used to elect RC Five chairmen never involved the people. **Only some potentially corruptible people elected RC Five chairmen.** Indeed, the move to increase taxes shows these people do not care about people's feelings.

Thus, an unrepresentative body was used to increase taxes. This is unacceptable. The worst part of it is that the money realised from taxes in either embezzled, wasted or outrightly stolen by big shots. The IGG [expansion unknown] and the Public Accounts Committee, the press, the NRC (National Resistance Council), have all exposed the thieves who are stealing public money. So far it is interesting to see that only relatively small shots are exposed, but could these small shots reap the profits alone? Why are there no big shots exposed? People get the feeling that the small shots are not alone.

Worse still when the thieves are exposed why are they not suspended from their duties, and later on arrested and taken to a court of law?

As of now it appears that all those the PAC (Public Accounts Committee), IGG, NRC, the press, have exposed are only sent home to go and enjoy their loot.

Accordingly, these people have bought fleets of taxis and built triple storied mansions. These days it is very common to see mansions springing up in less than six months and rented to diplomats who pay in dollars.

The point is most Ugandans have no objection to paying taxes as long as the taxes are assessed fairly by a genuine representative body. Most important, having paid the taxes the money realised must not be allowed to be embezzled, wasted or outrightly stolen by untouchable shots.

#### \* NRC Members Advance Reform Proposals

90AF0643B Kampala THE STAR in English  
11 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] The debate on the Bill that sought to establish the Uganda Law Reform Commission, which was passed yesterday, drew, not only the overwhelming support of the National Resistance Council Members (expressing their views that it was timely but more so long overdue), but also sparked off several proposals for amendment on the provisions of the law that were no longer relevant to deal with the contemporary situations.

The members made proposals for considerations in those areas they said the law had been silent or had not adequately protected different interests.

Significantly the laws have been in operation for the simple fact that no other body of laws had successfully been effected since 1964, save for occasional political decrees and proclamations, most of which are scattered in the different books which contain them.

Obsolete as they manifestly are in effect, some provisions and procedures of law, passed as clearly as 1902 were still in place in an independent country like Uganda, whose realities had changed in space and time.

"They are out of date and out of tempo with our space of development," said Francis Butagira (Rwampara, Mbarara) Ojok Bwangamoi (Aruu, Kitgum) said "law is not static, it does not operate in a vacuum, a number of infrastructures had changed ever since these laws were inherited." Bwangamoi added that the government was operating on laws, with roots outside, which were imported wholesale and have long been discarded in Britain where the laws were inherited from.

The confusion that is characteristic of Uganda's post independence legal development, Philemon Mateke (Bufumbira, Kabale) told House, is shown by the recent action by the Minister of Finance to legalise the parallel foreign exchange market whereas at the same time the



Minister of Justice and Attorney General has taken no steps to repeal the Foreign Exchange Act that makes the trade foreign currency illegal.

Though the gender bias in the colonial laws was greatly criticised in the House, with members preferring nondiscriminative laws against the women, the members refused to pass an amendment that sought to have the composition of the six member Law Reform Commission have at least one of the members as a woman. Members said it was not proper to legislate and pass the bias institutionalised law, because there were several sections of the society that would also demand the same because the laws oppress them.

The Divorce Law was nonetheless cited as a very oppressive law to the women passed in 1902, unamended as it is, Mr Francis Butagira said the women are required to adduce cruelty and desertion on addition to adultery, as grounds for divorce. The men on the other hand, Butagira said are required to adduce only adultery on the part of the woman in order to divorce. Ms Robinah Birabwa (Luwero District) added that under the present laws, a man commits adultery only when he has carnal knowledge with another married woman and not an unmarried woman, whereas a woman commits adultery as long as it is with any other man outside marriage.

The provision in criminal law which provide an accused person the right to keep quiet, placing the burden of proving guilty on the prosecution, was described by Ojok Bwagamoi, as strange, because a suspect is expected to be the best witness.

Labour Laws were also strongly criticised for being absolute and thereby helping to fan industrial unrests and uneasiness in the labour market, for instance the figures for compensating a person who gets disabled while on the job were fixed in 1960, the value of which has been greatly eroded by the periodic devaluations and currency reforms.

Justice to the poor peasants was also an issue well comprehended Captain Gasatura (Bushenyi county, Bushenyi) indicated that manipulations of the technicalities of the law at the expense of natural justice was a

major cause of injustice to especially those who could not afford the price of rewarding the manipulations, "a reason why the masses take the law in their hands."

John Nasasira, Deputy Minister of Works observed that in order to get justice, the people have had to pay very heavily, and suggested that the Law Reform Commission, once in place should consider how cheaply and fairly it would help to do justice to the poor.

In order for justice to be easier and simpler to understand, Ms Rebecca Kadaga (Kamuli District) highly recommended the translation of the laws into the local languages, which would be one way of making people aware of their rights.

Members did also suggest new areas which they said the colonial areas had not covered. Damiano Lubega (Rubaga Division, Kampala) proposed the institution of laws to help protect consumers from unscrupulous businessmen and manufacturers, whereas Philemon Mateke proposed the establishment of laws seeking to protect and conserve the environment which was being polluted with impunity.

The tabling of the Bill was perhaps timely as members said which is manifested by the controversy that arose when Mr Wandira Paul (Bbaale county, Mukono) suggested to the House that new laws be legislated to protect the rights of landlords over mailo land because the 1975 Land Reform Decree did not respect them. Yona Kanyomozi (Kajara county, Bushenyi) however described the ownership of mailo land as a tradition, by which local chiefs who had helped the imperialist to colonise this county were rewarded for what they did saying it had become a tradition, and tradition is static, suggesting that what the Commission should only consider were cultures which to him are dynamic.

It was however the chairman of NRC Haji Moses Kigongo who had to be constantly called upon to put the House in order to save Kanyomozi from counter-attacks by some members who felt interest were at stake.

The Bill was nonetheless passed, leaving the Commission to be set up with the task to augment what the members had pinpointed as areas of amendment.



### Pik Botha Presents Letter to Perez de Cuellar

MB1209121990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1201 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Pretoria Sept 12 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has suggested to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the international community appeal to ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela and kwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to join forces to end the bloodshed in South Africa.

In a letter handed to Mr [Perez] de Cuellar on Tuesday [11 Sep], Mr Botha said his government had been pressing for such meeting, because ending the violence between the African National Congress and Inkatha had become a major government priority.

"Dr Mandela claims that the ANC will not allow him to participate in such a meeting," said Mr Botha. He added, "I have appealed to governments through local diplomatic representatives to use their influence to bring about such a meeting but I believe it would be useful if the international community could issue a public appeal to the two leaders to join forces in putting an end to the bloodshed."

The letter was handed to Mr de Cuellar in response to a UN debate on a UN document titled "Declaration on Apartheid and Its Destructive Consequences in South Africa."

Mr Botha also objected to the UN's intervention in South Africa's internal affairs, saying it was the sole right of South Africa's leaders and people to negotiate a new constitution for the country. He warned the hardships flowing from a continuation of sanctions would cause "an explosive situation which will have serious consequences for the negotiation process and for the southern African region, if not for Africa as a whole."

Mr Botha said attempts by any one political party or alliance or parties to become, through intimidation and threats of violence, the sole and dominant political force in South Africa would be met by reaction including violence reaction.

Discussing allegations of police bias, Mr Botha said: "There are no angels in the South African Police, just as there are no angels in any of the political parties of this country." The government did not hesitate to take steps to rectify any reported and proved instances of police irregularities.

He told Dr de Cuellar that Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen had stated the South African Government was prepared to consider an interim arrangement which would allow organisations such as the ANC and other parties an opportunity to influence decisions in Parliament while negotiations were underway.

Dr Viljoen had said the government would be prepared to negotiate the creation of "informal channels" to allow extra-parliamentary groups to influence decision-making in the executive and in Parliament.

"This does not amount to an interim government. The present government should remain intact during negotiations. We sincerely believe that good government is essential in the transition phase to avoid anarchy or delay the negotiation process."

Mr Botha said the removal of the Group Areas Act and the Land Act would be addressed during the next session of Parliament.

"The Population Registration Act is inseparable from the present constitution and will fall away when a new constitution is adopted—this is what the envisaged negotiations are designed to do."

The government's commitment to remove the last pillars of apartheid was final and irreversible, Mr Botha said.

### State in 'Process of Stepping Up' Angolan Peace

MB1209143790 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 12 Sep 90 p 3

[Report by Neil van Heerden: "Pretoria 'Stepping up Angolan Peace Efforts'"]

[Text] SA was in the process of stepping up its involvement in efforts to end the Angolan civil war, Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden indicated yesterday.

Van Heerden told a meeting of the SA German Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg yesterday that stability throughout southern Africa would remain fragile until the conflict between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] was resolved.

He had set aside this afternoon for discussions with the Angolan delegation to the Joint Commission on Cuban troop withdrawals, meeting in Windhoek today.

SA's role in helping to end the war would be discussed, Van Heerden said.

The meeting will be attended by SA, Angolan, Cuban and Namibian delegations, with U.S. and Soviet observers.

### Further Details on De Klerk's U.S. Visit

MB1209134490 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] More details have been released about President F.W. de Klerk's visit to the United States for talks with President George Bush on 24 September.

Our representative in Washington reports that at the end of his visit, President de Klerk will address the Washington Press Club, one of the world's most important media forums.

A spokesman for the Protocol Division of the American State Department, said talks on an official working visit

by Mr. de Klerk carried more weight than talks on a state visit. President de Klerk will be accorded the honors usually reserved for a head of state.

A prominent American senator, Senator David Bowran [as heard], says President de Klerk can expect a cordial reception because of wide respect for his leadership.

#### **PAC Said Ready To Negotiate With Government**

*MB1309094090 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0900 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] says it is ready to negotiate with the South African Government.

Foreign secretary, Gora Ebrahim, has confirmed the PAC had received an invitation for exploratory talk from the government.

Ebrahim told (?hearings) before the United Nations General Assembly Session on South Africa, there was consensus in the organization that the invitation should be accepted. Ebrahim said there would however, be strict conditions. The PAC alone would decide on its relegation, and would expect permanent indemnity for all its exiled members.

#### **Leader Criticizes ANC, Others**

*MB1109210690 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 11 Sep 90*

[Text] PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] secretary general, Mr. Benny Alexander, says the organizations in South Africa involved in violence, necklacing and other forms of barbarism, cannot be trusted as custodians of democracy in a future South Africa. He said a top-level meeting of the internal and external wings of the PAC would start in Harare on 20 September. He told Cliff Saunders that discussions would concentrate on violence in South Africa, and the government's request that the PAC become involved in future talks and negotiations:

[Begin video recording] [Alexander] The letter from the government, inviting the PAC for talks, will be discussed there as well, and the National Executive will solicit the opinions of the Central Committee on this matter. But at this point in time, the most important event in the country is the resolution of the conflict amongst the oppressed, the violence going on in our townships—that, as far as we are concerned, is the most important single event on the political agenda.

[Saunders] The PAC has offered, on numerous occasions, to act as mediator between the conflicting parties. Why has this not happened, and do you intend pursuing this in the future?

[Alexander] It is very sad, on the national scene, that our offer to mediate has not been accepted, particularly by the ANC [African National Congress], and this is very sad, when the ANC is prepared to talk to everybody, to the imperialists, to everybody, but not to the oppressed.

[Saunders] Mr. Alexander, a democratic solution is obviously the bottom line of favorable negotiations. Do you think that this can easily be achieved?

[Alexander] When you look at organizations which are politically intolerant, and necklacing each other, and who just do not have the policies and the practice of democracy, there is very little hope of entrusting them with the custodianship of democracy.

[Saunders] These organizations by name, who are they?

[Alexander] No, I would rather not mention them by name, but people know who are those who are practicing political intolerance, coercion, and necklacing.

[Saunders] The trouble is, of course, Mr. Alexander, that these organizations that you do not want to name, are an intrinsic part of the negotiation process.

[Alexander] No, they must be allowed to put forward their position, but what I'm saying is that, inherent in their practices, in their outlook, they do not qualify for the task of being, the task of midwifery in the birth of a true democracy. [end recording]

#### **Holomisa Calls on De Klerk To End Violence**

*MB1209175090 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa has called on South African State President F.W. de Klerk to involve himself personally in attempts to end the violence that is rocking the Reef.

He said this is the only way de Klerk will stop other organizations from blaming the government and the police for being the cause of the violence. Holomisa also confirmed that a group of traditional leaders from Transkei and other areas will travel to the Transvaal next week and appeal to their followers to exercise restraint and stop attacking each other.

Holomisa also called for unity between the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and other liberation groups. He said this is the only way that reports of the emergence of a mysterious third force in the violence will be substantiated.

The Transkei Government has allocated funds to return the bodies of Transkeians killed in the violence on the Reef.

#### **Sisulu Implicated in False Violence Report**

*MB1209130090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1230 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12 SAPA—Minutes after a telephone report from ANC [African National Congress] internal leader Walter Sisulu that Inkatha members were allegedly attacking Diepkloof Extension One residents, police reacted and were led into a apparent ambush,

according to an official SAP [South African Police] statement. One policeman was killed and three were seriously injured in the incident on Tuesday night [11 Sep]

Wednesday's statement, issued by Brig. Vic Haynes of the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria, said the initial report had proved to be false.

Approached about the statement, Brig. Haynes said: "We do not under any circumstances point fingers at any specific person until the matter has been properly investigated. We do not at all say that Mr. Sisulu deliberately led the policemen into an ambush."

The statement said Mr. Sisulu had telephoned SAP Gen J. Swart at his home late on Tuesday night to report that Diepkloof Extension One residents were allegedly being attacked by Inkatha members.

Minutes after Mr. Sisulu's call, two SAP vehicles had gone to Diepkloof to investigate the alleged attack.

"No such incident took place," said the police statement.

While they were patrolling the area an unknown person or persons fired on the SAP vehicles. Const. D.H. Liebenberg, 22, was fatally wounded and Constables R. Abromowitz, F.A. Langeveldt and T.H. Khumalo were seriously wounded.

Brig. Haynes noted that the police were daily accused of group-allegiance in the Witwatersrand "black-on-black" violence. "In this instance a young member of the force lost his life because he reacted immediately to a false allegation that residents of Diepkloof were being attacked by Inkatha."

Mr. Sisulu was at a meeting on Wednesday afternoon and was not immediately available for comment.

#### **ANC Responds to 'Insinuation'**

*MB1209170490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1336 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] has strongly denied an insinuation by the SA Police [SAP] that Mr. Walter Sisulu, the organisation's internal leader, led the police into an ambush at Diepkloof, Soweto, on Tuesday [11 Sep] night and rejected the insinuation "totally."

The denial follows an alleged telephone call from Mr. Sisulu which, according to police, said that Inkatha members were allegedly attacking Diepkloof Extension One residents. Police reacted immediately and were led into an ambush, according to a statement by the SAP. One policeman was killed and three were seriously injured in the incident.

The ANC said in a statement on Wednesday that Mr. Sisulu received a telephone call at his Orlando West home on Tuesday in which he was told that residents in Diepkloof were being attacked. An appeal was made to him to contact the police and ask them to assist.

Mr. Sisulu then telephoned a General Swart at his home and requested him to dispatch policemen into the area. Gen. Swart was given a telephone number and a name of a person to contact in Diepkloof, the ANC said.

"This morning Gen. Swart phoned Mr. Sisulu and said that the police who went to Diepkloof were ambushed. He also said that the contact name given to him the previous night belongs to a person that does not exist and that the telephone number he was given is that of a policeman. After receiving this news, Mr. Sisulu called the number himself and found a family at that number—not a policeman as the general had said," the ANC said.

The ANC statement said that in the course of the morning Gen. Swart phoned Mr. Sisulu again and asked him to prepare an affidavit on the matter. Mr. Sisulu agreed to do so.

"The suggestion by the SAP that an ANC leader of the calibre of Mr. Sisulu would lead policemen to an ambush by phoning a police general is as incredible as it is unacceptable," the statement said.

"In the township violence of the past weeks Comrade [Cde] Sisulu and other leaders of the ANC have been woken up by residents calling for their assistance. They have, in numerous cases, called on the police to attend to incidents such as that at Diepkloof last night. It is in that context that the call by Cde. Sisulu to Gen. Swart should be seen."

#### **Hani Says Nation in 'State of Undeclared War'**

*MB2309052490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2100 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Umtata Sept 12 SAPA—South Africa was in a state of undeclared war, ANC [African National Congress] Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Chris Hani said in Umtata on Wednesday [12 Sep]. Speaking at a memorial service for Transkei victims of unrest on the Reef, he said blacks had no right to mourn for those who had died.

"Our duty now is to mobilise the masses and reconsider our strategies," he said. Mr Hani said he believed that Inkatha, acting on its own, had no capacity to "wage such a violence" on the Reef.

He said it was now clear that the hostels on the Reef had been converted into strongholds to fight "this undeclared war." The ANC could not stand by for a long time watching the "killing of our people. We have a historical obligation to defend our people," he added.

The president of the ANC's Women's League, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, speaking at the same service, recalled what she saw at the Merafe station in Soweto in the recent violence. She blamed the kwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for being used as a cover for the perpetrators of recent violence.



"People are being killed and the government is doing nothing about it. Is the government still in control of the security forces?" she asked. "If not, they must tell us."

She added: "This is the time for us to defend ourselves."

A senior speaker for the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Mr M. Manqangwana, was booed and jeered by the crowd after he posed a question as to what should come first—the black people's unity or negotiations. He left the podium without completing his speech.

#### ANC Seeks 'Entire' U.S. Amount for Year

MB1209112790 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 12 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Simon Barber: "ANC Tells Congress: Give Us the \$10m"]

[Text] Washington—The ANC [African National Congress] has proposed that almost the entire \$10m the U.S. Congress set aside earlier this year to promote negotiations on a new constitution be forwarded to its own treasury to enable it to "harness the tremendous political support" it claims it already enjoys in SA.

Although Congress intended the money to be spent over two years on a variety of projects, the ANC wants \$9,587,062 for just one year's activities, to the exclusion of all other political viewpoints.

The primary objective, it says, is to ensure that the ANC begins constitutional negotiations from "a position of proportionate equality" with government.

Under the proposal, a copy of which has been obtained by BUSINESS DAY, the U.S. taxpayer is effectively asked to provide offices, communications, transport, salaries and operating expenses for the ANC's negotiating secretariat, plus, separately, for its Department of Legal and Constitutional Affairs (DLCA) and Women's and Youth Leagues.

The negotiation office, with rent of \$5,000 a month, would be staffed by 10 "specialised resource personnel", 45 research assistants, 15 typists, one computer specialist, one clerical assistant, and a 15-member Press team including reporters, photographers and video cameramen, each receiving the same salary of \$12,000 a year.

The office would be fully furnished by the United States. Equipment would include 15 PC [personal computers], 20 laptop computers, three laser printers, two photocopiers, five telephone lines, fax and telex machines and a paper shredder.

Attached to the office would be a fleet of 40 cars and 10 minibuses, all fuelled and serviced at U.S. expense. There would also be a \$2m budget for foreign and internal air travel.

Similar establishments would be funded for the DLCA and Women's and Youth Leagues, involving a total of 19

headquarters and regional offices, 60 more vehicles, 44 salaried officials and staff, plus funds for travel, seminars, conferences, commemoration meetings, mass rallies and the production of slogan-bearing consumables, including bumper stickers, leaflets and buttons.

#### 'Groundswell' Against Winnie Mandela Selection

MB1209150690 Cape Town SOUTH in English  
6-12 Sep 90 p 1

[Report from Mono Badela: "Winnie's Job on the Line"]

[Text] Johannesburg—In the wake of mounting criticism over her controversial appointment, Winnie Mandela's job as head of social welfare in the ANC [African National Congress] is on the line.

The organisation's national executive committee (NEC) was under pressure to reconsider her status in the movement when it met on Thursday [13 Sep].

A groundswell of protest from ANC branches country-wide could see the NEC reversing a decision by ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo to appoint Mrs. Mandela to the social welfare desk, a source close to the ANC said.

More than 100 branches have sent written notices to the ANC headquarters here expressing concern at her appointment. Sources in the ANC have disclosed that some members of the NEC have stated that the "appointment" had not been discussed at "NEC level" and that it would be tabled for discussion at this week's meeting.

A delegation of social workers from ANC-aligned organisations have also lodged their objections to the appointment. The ANC has been tight-lipped, stating only that the appointment was based on Mrs. Mandela's qualifications. A spokesman refused to comment further on the matter.

#### Preview of Conservative Party Congress, Issues

MB1209133290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1227 GMT 12 Sep 90

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 12 SAPA—The Conservative Party's [CP] two-day Cape congress starting in Port Elizabeth on Friday [14 Sep] is to discuss the desirability of its members continuing to participate in military activities of the SADF [South African Defense Force] "in the light of the increase of violence and the possible inclusion of Umkonkatho we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] in the SADF."

It is one of a number of motions to be discussed on topics ranging from constitutional affairs, law and order, justice and education to defence, foreign affairs and agriculture.

The congress—the first Cape one to be held since the party gained its first two Cape MPs [members of Parliament] in last year's general election (Mr. Jan Hoon of



Kuruman and Mr. Willem Botha of Uitenhage)—starts with a party council meeting on Friday morning.

In the afternoon, delegates are to discuss some motions, with the official opening scheduled for Friday night by CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht at a public meeting in the Feather Market Hall. The rest of the business is to be conducted at the Prince Alfred's Club, with the congress set to close on Saturday evening.

Other motions state that the congress:

- Give attention to the necessity to make known the CP's policy internationally.
- Decide that the ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] alliance will not take over political power in South Africa and that "their threat to do this with violence will be answered with effective resistance by the Conservative Party."
- Should condemn the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] for, among other matters, creating a platform for the ANC and SA Communist Party and neglecting the CP as the official opposition.
- Should condemn the government for the "way in which it has fed the revolution in South Africa with slack concessions to revolutionaries which led to the legalisation of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], ANC and related organisations."
- Reconfirm the decision of the CP's Fourth National Congress that "white" South Africa consist of those areas of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] outside the borders of the "independent and self-governing black states and the proposed coloured and Indian states."
- Discuss the desirability of participation by the CP in the negotiation process to bring about a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa.
- Requests the authorities to cull seals where and when this is found to be scientifically necessary, with special reference to the Cape west coast.

#### **DP Says Third Force Assurance Without Credence**

*MB1209153490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1318 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg September 12 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] said on Wednesday [12 Sep] government's assurance there was not another force operating without the mandate of the defence and law and order ministers inspired no confidence.

The DP southern Transvaal branch said in a statement the country was rapidly spiralling out of control, with political violence already spilling onto city streets, and also starting in the industrial sectors.

The statement continued: "Mr. (Adriaan) Vlok, the minister of law and order, has very little time to retrieve the situation before the country plunges into full scale

anarchy. Mr. Vlok must as a matter of urgency deploy the massive resources at his disposal to restore order in a veritably impartial and effective manner."

The DP called on State President F.W. de Klerk to give urgent attention to deploying more SADF [South African Defense Force] units to assist in quelling the violence, and added that it was incumbent on every political leader to use his or her influence to stop the violence.

"Name-calling, blame-placing and scapegoating have no role in this urgent task," the statement said.

#### **Dhlomo Blames Violence on Black Political Groups**

*MB1209195690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1941 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Durban Sept 12 SAPA—The former kwaZulu minister of education and culture and secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, says the inability of various black political organisations to co-exist is the main cause of violence in this country.

Dr. Dhlomo said in Durban black political organisations had to learn from the soccer clubs of this country, which co-existed without any problems.

He said it was unfortunate that black political organisations had to engage themselves in violence which was of no help to them as far as the liberation struggle was concerned. He said socio-economic problems were also causes of the violence, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Regarding the police actions to end violence, which seemed to receive wide criticism, Dr. Dhlomo said although he did not have evidence that the police were abusing their powers as it had been reported, he suggested a meeting between the President F.W. de Klerk, the deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Nelson Mandela, and the president of Inkatha, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to decide jointly on what the police had to do to end the violence.

#### **Report on UN Debates on Apartheid Reforms**

*MB1209204890 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Strong condemnation of the violence in South Africa, and particularly of the alleged role of the South African security forces and right-wing activists, dominate the UN debate on South Africa which is taking place in New York. However, our representative at the UN, Andre le Roux, reports that there is also wide recognition for the reform steps in the country:

[Begin Le Roux recording] The debate in the General Assembly was introduced by the secretary general, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, who called upon the international community to maintain the consensus for the retention of sanctions against South Africa.

Dr. de Cuellar again expressed appreciation for the dialogue and the progress being made between the government and the ANC [African National Congress]. His concern over the escalation of violence in the country, as well as his condemnation of the role of the police and of what he described as right-wing terrorism, soon became a refrain for other participants in the debate. He insisted upon independent inquiries into the violence in Natal and Transvaal.

Dr. de Cuellar said the violence was the result of the apartheid system and practices such as migrant labor. He said the violence and the government's failure to meet all the conditions laid down by the UN for fundamental and irreversible change, require that all the existing punitive measures against the country be maintained. However, he also said that South Africa had reached a turning point, and that all parties should participate in the establishment of trust-building mechanisms.

Dr. de Cuellar was supported by the chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, Mr. Ebrahim Gambari of Nigeria, who called upon the international community to intensify sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Gambari expressed his concern over the stance adopted by certain member states, who wanted to reward President de Klerk for his reform moves. He regarded that as a dangerous mistake. Mr. Gambari nevertheless expressed his appreciation of the progress that has been made since, and as a result of, the Groote Schuur and Pretoria meetings between the government and the ANC.

However, according to him, pressure against South Africa cannot be decreased until all the conditions laid down by the UN have been met. Most of Mr. Gambari's sentiments and views were shared by the foreign ministers of Zimbabwe and Zambia, as well as Algeria's representative.

In contrast, Italy's ambassador, Mr. Traxler, took a very appreciative stance, on behalf of the 12 EC member states, regarding the processes of change in South Africa. He described steps taken since 2 February, and particularly since the Pretoria agreement, as sufficient and substantial evidence that real progress was being made—a remark which is in sharp contrast to others made today, which state that insufficient progress has been made. He said the steps that have been taken, need to be praised by the General Assembly.

The debate continues until Friday [14 Sep]. [end recording]

#### **Responsibility Claimed for NP Office Bombing**

*MB1209171790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1706 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12 SAPA—An unidentified caller to 702 Eyewitness News has claimed responsibility for Wednesday [12 Sep] morning's bomb blast at the National Party offices in Waterkloof, Pretoria.

The caller said he was speaking on behalf of fugitive rightwinger Piet "Skiet" Rudolph and warned there would

be more explosions in future, according to a report on Radio 702, an independent music and news station.

The blast caused little damage and no injuries.

#### **Soweto Police Uniforms Stolen; Death Toll 65**

*MB1309131690 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Several police uniforms have been stolen in Soweto and the police believe that they could be put wrong use if they fall into the wrong hands.

The police liaison officer in the city, Colonel Tienie Halgryn, said youth had broken into the houses of numerous policemen in Tladi yesterday afternoon and stolen only police uniforms. The telephone lines to the houses had been cut.

Col. Halgryn made an urgent appeal to the public to bear the theft in mind and to insist on a certificate of appointment when approached by people wearing police uniforms. Col. Halgryn says the death toll in Soweto has risen to 65 since last Thursday [6 Sep].

A large crowd is reported to have gathered in the vicinity of Nancefield hostel at Klipspruit but police are at the scene. A man has already been injured after receiving multiple stab wounds.

Col. Halgryn said crowds were forming sporadically in the Jabulani police ward and that the police have had to disperse them with tear smoke and birdshot.

#### **Detained ANC Member Nair Suffers Heart Attack**

*MB1209120690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1133 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12 SAPA—An African National Congress [ANC] and SA Communist Party [SACP] member, Mr Billy Nair, suffered a heart attack while being detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a SACP statement.

Mr Nair has subsequently been released. The statement said Mr Nair was being held in terms of the Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and suffered the attack while in detention on Tuesday [11 Sep].

The SACP said it was outraged about the matter and said the government had come "within a hair's breadth of being implicated in yet another Section 29 tragedy."

It said it was holding the government responsible for Mr Nair's health because it believed the "stressful conditions of indefinite detention" had contributed to the heart attack. The SACP also claimed Mr Nair had been assaulted at the start of his term in detention.

"Under the Pretoria Minute there was no reason for the continued detention of Billy Nair, just as there is no reason for the detention of Mac Maharaj and all other political detainees," the statement said.

The SA Police in Pretoria have been approached for comment on the SACP's statement.

[Umtata Capital Radio in English at 0600 GMT on 13 Sep carries a report that "two prominent members of the SACP and the ANC are now being treated in Durban's St. Adens Hospital." The second member is Mac Maharaj; "but there is still no clarity on his condition." "Billy Nair is recovering from a heart attack and a bypass operation."]

### July Production Price Index Lowest in Six Years

*MB1109201190 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 90*

[Text] South Africa's production price index, which is a good indicator of the course of the rate of inflation, fell in July to its lowest level in six years. The Central Statistics Service in Pretoria said the latest figure was 10.3 percent. In welcoming the drop, economists said that it was the result of a strong monetary policy. They said they believed that it would curb the rate of what they called petrol inflation.

### Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues

12 September

*MB1209110390*

[Editorial report]

#### THE CITIZEN

Call for ANC To Act 'Positively'—The African National Congress's [ANC] "hands are not clean, so it must not adopt a holier than thou attitude," declares Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 11 September in its page 6 editorial. The ANC was "responsible" for "acts of terrorism" and if it returns to the armed struggle it "will condemn itself once more as a terrorist organisation." THE CITIZEN stresses that since the unbanning of the ANC and its decision to suspend the armed struggle it is expected to "help create a peaceful atmosphere for the negotiations. Instead of blaming the police and Inkatha, it should act positively to help bring the violence to an end."

#### THE STAR

State 'Too Tentative' in Abolishing Education Apartheid—"The Government is being too tentative about abolishing apartheid in education, and its credibility will suffer as long as it persists with this approach," warns a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 September. "White education Minister Piet Clase, adapting yet again the rules Pretoria will allow for breaching the race barrier in schools, has announced a new, complicated formula. But the restrictive conditions make it most unlikely that many—or even any—white government schools will be opened next year when the rules take effect."

Foot Patrols To Combat Crime—A second editorial on the same page says dwindling personnel have left the

South African Police "virtually incapable" of coping with ordinary crime in urban areas. THE STAR suggests the establishment of a municipal police force that will do "foot patrols." "Replacing silly spying operations with actual crime prevention is as good an idea as turning swords into ploughshares."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Unions 'Rethink' on Economic Issues—"There are signs of a rethink by sections of the trade union movement on two crucial economic questions—the desirability of a national minimum wage and the nationalisation question," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 September in a page 10 editorial. The South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union opposed a national minimum wage, saying it would "undermine collective bargaining by undercutting wage negotiations; that it would depress the wages of higher paid workers, and that it would undermine job security for workers earning less than the national minimum by causing bankruptcies and retrenchments at firms unable to raise pay levels." BUSINESS DAY says the argument is "hardly new" but "it is startling to hear it from a militant trade union." It appears "the closer the ANC and its allies move towards the prospect of political power, the more stark become the harsh facts of economics in the real world."

#### CAPE TIMES

Democrats 'Wise' To Maintain Political Identity—The Democratic Party's [DP] decision to "maintain its identity as an independent political force would seem a wise one in prevailing circumstances," notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 10 September in a page 6 editorial. "Linkages or alliances with other parties at this stage might not only rob it of manoeuvring room but could well taint it with the less acceptable face of groups both to its left and right." However, the "preservation" of its independence "should in no way inhibit dialogue between the party and other political groupings."

#### SOUTH

Many See De Klerk as 'Greater Man of Peace Than Mandela'—An unattributed article on page 18 of Cape Town SOUTH in English for 30 August-5 September states: "F.W. de Klerk, custodian of the most violent political system in the world (in the eyes of many South Africans), is being seen as a greater man of peace than Mandela. Why is the ANC squandering this advantage simply because it does not want to meet Buthelezi?" The ANC's image as "harbinger of peace" took a "severe knocking this week," when "peace" was seen to be restored by a ring of steel thrown around the townships of Thokoza, Kagiso and Vosloorus." If the ANC has acknowledged peace can be attained by talks with the National Party, "which has also been responsible for decades of violence, perhaps they should consider meeting Buthelezi as soon as possible."



**TRANSVALER**

De Klerk's U.S. Visit Attempt To Break Isolation—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 10 September in a page 8 editorial says "the climate in Washington is favorable" for F.W. de Klerk's visit. De Klerk is going as someone who excellently placed South Africa on a course where it can pursue the best Western norms." "Despite reservations about U.S. inconsistency, that country remains the world leader and provides the lead as can be seen now in the Iraq conflict. Since coming into office President de Klerk increased South Africa's respect in the world quite spectacularly and the U.S. visit caps the firm and discerning attempts to break our isolation."

**BEELD**

Police Assaults From Left, Right Wing Groups—"For the first time in decades the South African Police is being attacked from left and right—physically, as well as through allegations," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 11 September. "Rightwingers do not hesitate to attack policemen at National Party meetings which they try to disrupt; at the same time there are increasing accusations from right wing circles that right wing activists in detention are assaulted." "The state will have to defend itself through credible processes against this onslaught, or increasingly more people will take justice into their own hands and even believe insurrection is justified."

**13 September**

MB1309120190

[Editorial report]

**SOWETAN**

Rent, Service Charge Issue Demands 'Decisive Action'—"Cutting water and electricity supplies at Tumahole township in Parys on Monday [10 September], and the threat to turn off the power supply to two East Rand townships today, is bad news indeed," notes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 September in a page 6 editorial. "It is ironic that power cuts are being planned for Katlehong and Tokoza - townships that are under siege. We can sympathise with residents who fear that they will now be subjected to even more indiscriminate attacks in the dark." "The issue of rents and service charges needs decisive action to meet people's demands, otherwise protests from Sharpeville to Mamelodi and on to Ermelo will continue to be heard and felt, often with disastrous results."

**BUSINESS DAY**

State Violence Not Answer to Civic Violence—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 September states in a page 8 editorial "When Nelson Mandela calls on government to use the full might of the police and the army to quell township violence, he should spell out the actions for which he wishes to share political responsibility. If he has reservations, they should be expressed now, not later as complaints of excesses and brutality." "Massive state violence is not the answer to civic violence. The answer starts with effective policing, but in the end the only probable way to a solution is an agreement between the major political groups which restores legitimacy to the authority of government."



**Angola****Fourth Round of Talks in Lisbon This Month***MB1209135890 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem, in Lisbon (?since today), is to deliver a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva.

Alves Antonio reports from Lisbon:

[Begin Antonio recording] Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem is scheduled to be received by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva tomorrow, to whom he will deliver a message from Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The Angolan foreign minister is also scheduled to meet Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, who has mediated in preliminary peace talks between the Angolan government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

It has been learned from an official source here that the fourth round of Angolan government - UNITA talks is scheduled to be held in Lisbon in the second half of September. [end recording]

**U.S., Soviet Role Urged***PM1209144990 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 1 Sep 90 p 5*

[Unattributed report : "National Union for Total Independence of Angola Suggests Suspension of Constitution in Lisbon"]

[Excerpt] According to what DIARIO DE NOTICIAS has learned, the suspension by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the Angolan Constitution's rules concerning the one-party system could be a starting point accepted by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] as a guarantee for its recognition by the government of the People's Republic of Angola and as a way to surmount the legal problem and the deadlock in the Lisbon negotiations.

The "failure" acknowledged by Secretary of State Durao Barroso at a press conference stems primarily from a problem of "distrust" between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA delegations.

They both accepted in general terms in Lisbon four of the five principles under discussion: That is, both Luanda and Jamba agreed on a revision of the Constitution to include a multiparty system in the Angolan basic law, the holding of elections as a result of that decision, respect for human rights, and the existence of a

national army, but the disagreements over the recognition of UNITA persisted. "The ambiguous formulas submitted by the MPLA are unsatisfactory," General Alicerces Mango said later.

In fact UNITA is apprehensive about signing a "fragile" cease-fire agreement, which, from its viewpoint, "would be tragic," stressing that this is a political issue: "Let us resolve the effects once the causes have been resolved." Hence the accusations against the Luanda government delegation, which did not come "prepared, authorized, or empowered" to the meeting in the Portuguese capital, as the above-mentioned official also said, stressing that his movement "is not interested in another Alvor or another Gbadolite." However, this point was disputed by the MPLA representatives during the talks, who took the view that "that concern" on the part of UNITA is "met by the adoption of a multiparty system." This view was not accepted by the other side, owing to what it deemed Luanda's "vagueness" about the aforesaid principle.

Thus the proposals put forward did not come closer to each other. UNITA wanted its recognition "as a partner" immediately after the signing of the cease-fire agreement; Luanda upheld to the end the viewpoint that, following that event, the government and Jonas Savimbi's movement "will jointly define" the latter's status.

In view of the deadlock, it was Durao Barroso who proposed postponing the talks. The two sides accepted this, and another meeting, which will also be held yet again in Portugal, was therefore scheduled for 24 September.

**Durao Barroso Takes Stock of Meeting**

In the meantime, the secretary of state for foreign affairs took stock at a press conference yesterday of the talks held over three days at the Institute for Advanced Military Studies.

And it was during that meeting with journalists that the government member revealed the "satisfaction" with which Lisbon would view the participation of the United States and the Soviet Union in the negotiation process among the Angolans.

He himself promised to "go and work" for that plan's realization, "if neither side is opposed," and DIARIO DE NOTICIAS is able to state that UNITA is not opposed to that presence at the meetings, while Luanda states that it will "study the proposal."

Again, according to Durao Barroso, both the Americans and Soviets already have "expert teams" ready to advise future talks, since it is believed that it is in that way that they should both take part in the talks.

### Alternative Is Dialogue

In Lisbon's view, the conflict has long been "internationalized," and so the presence of U.S. and USSR representatives would not jeopardize the position of Portugal, whose role "is what both sides want and will continue as long as it is useful."

This is partly because, as Secretary of State Durao Barroso said, "there are issues which cannot be resolved in isolation." However, in Durao Barroso's opinion, the Angolan problem has no alternative "except dialogue," hence the moderate optimism which he displayed about a peace agreement; a viewpoint which is also shared in other areas and which Gen. Alicerces Mango, the UNITA representative in Lisbon himself, showed when he expressed the conviction that the Luanda government "will learn to negotiate," while blaming it for the deadlock.

Let it also be stated that, according to what DIARIO DE NOTICIAS has learned, Gen. Alicerces Mango had a meeting lasting around two hours with Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz. The outcome of the Lisbon talks was apparently the topic broached by the two officials. [passage omitted]

### Minister Van Dumen on Effects of Plan on People

MB1209132090 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] The Angolan Government's plan of action will help improve the people's standards of living. People will have acceptable salaries and the availability of consumer goods will significantly increase.

Thus, there is no reason for complaints from those who are worried about the government's measures, which some have described as overly ambitious. In this regard, Planning Minister Dr. Franca van Dunem said there have always been those who oppose such measures but he added that the truth was that the people do not stand to lose.

[Begin van Dunem recording] Everybody thought that only other people should bear the burden. For this reason [words indistinct] all people must share in these sacrifices. I must say that the population will be the sector that will be least affected by the measures prescribed by the government. Salaries will be increased. The necessary measures will also be taken to increase the availability of foodstuffs and other goods.

I do not believe that people stand to lose. For example, people talk about increased fuel taxes. I must say that the price of kerosene, for example, will not be affected. Only gasoline and diesel prices may go up but, even so, under conditions to be set by Finance Minister Comrade Aguiñaldo Jaime in view of the nature of those oil by-products. Thus, we do not want the people to feel frustrated. The aim of these government measures is to ensure better national profit sharing. [end recording]

### Return of Nationalized Property Considered

MB1209174290 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Victoriano Ferreira Nicolau, secretary of state for urban development, housing, and water, has told Radio Angola that the Angolan state is thinking of returning some buildings to their former owners.

State Secretary Ferreira Nicolau said that after their confiscation those buildings are the state's legal and legitimate property. Their return to their owners will occur within the framework of passing them on to other agents, including tenants. [passage indistinct]

### UNITA Vice President on Progress of Peace

MB1209185490 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 12 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is supposed to be another round of talks next week between the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. It will be the fourth round of negotiations behind closed doors. Not much is revealed about their outcome. There has been no official ceasefire in the long drawn out civil war and indeed there have been reports that UNITA has stepped up its guerrilla attacks in various parts of the country.

Well, UNITA's Vice President Jeremiah Chitunda is in London and Robin White asked him if there had been any progress at all at the talks.

[Begin recording] [Chitunda] Some points are being achieved. We are talking, that's very important and both sides continue to reiterate their willingness to stay at the negotiating table and more than that we have managed to narrow the gap.

[White] As I understand it the major problem is that you want them to recognize your movement before there is a ceasefire and you won't have a ceasefire until they recognize you. Is that the problem?

[Chitunda] What we have been negotiating for over the past three rounds in Portugal is an agreement on the principles and these principles include mutual recognition. We have already advanced significantly on that. We have already made all possible concessions. UNITA has already recognized the state. It is up to the MPLA now to reciprocate, to recognize UNITA, this is fundamental.

[White] Why is it so fundamental? Why does it matter at all? Isn't this nitpicking?

[Chitunda] It is fundamental because recognition would give the political content to the ceasefire. Recognition would define our status during and after the ceasefire. Without recognition what are we going to do after we stop shooting?

[White] If the war goes on, are you at the moment in the middle of a major offensive or are we just talking about skirmishes in northern Angola because there seems to have been a good deal of fighting recently?

[Chutunda] Well fighting has been going on for 15 years. A lot of people have died and today we are very honestly concentrating on bringing an end to this fighting so no one really happened to die. [as heard]

[White] But we are hearing reports every day of fighting going on in northern Angola, of your movement attacking soldiers and indeed civilians.

[Chitunda] Well this is sheer, pure propaganda which is typical of the MPLA government in Luanda and the fact is, as people, we are talking during the program [words indistinct] in Lisbon, the MPLA have launched another war, another round of bombings on the 29, 30 and 31 August. Our positions in the Cuando Cubango Province and in the Cunene Province were bombed by the MPLA MiGs and we think all of those were indications, very discouraging signs of the lack of [word indistinct] and total commitment.

[White] But are you trying to establish new areas that you control prior to a ceasefire?

[Chutunda] No. What we are trying to do is to resist because the MPLA's intention to continue to attack us sporadically all across the country are very clear. The MPLA has announced very recently, (?still) very recently, that they have the tools and the means to continue this war for another 15 years if necessary, while we have no intention whatsoever of continuing this war for another day. We want 1990 to be the year for the ceasefire in Angola, we want 1991 to be the year where the Angolan people have to go to the polls and vote. [end recording]

#### Commentary Calls for 'Realism' in Peace Talks

MB1209194690 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1922 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Commentary: "The Content of Peace That the Angolan People Want for Angola"]

[Text] [no dateline as received]—The problem of the Angolan conflict has to be approached with realism, honesty, openness and the will to build.

Our country and the Angolan people have gone through difficult and bitter times, times of despair since the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], now called Labor Party, usurped power in 1975 against the genuine and legitimate will of the oppressed people of Angola. For the last 15 years we have seen nothing in our land but constant deceptions, misunderstandings, hatred and endless bloodshed. All this because the MPLA war puppets, haunted by an immense ambition for power, imposed upon the Angolan people not only an unjust war but also an undoubtedly totalitarian, repressive and brutal police regime.

Faced with this reality of our country, Angolan people have all the right to demand for peace, freedom and a multiparty democratic regime to guarantee social well-being and justice.

It is in this context of the legitimate aspirations of the Angolan people that our valuable movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], under the incontestable and firm leadership of President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, has never faltered in the struggle to conquer peace and multiparty democracy for all Angolans. [sentence as received] From the Alvor Agreements, through the historic Gbadolite Summit to the present peace negotiations in Portugal, UNITA has always maintained the initiative to work together with the MPLA for the establishment of genuine peace and national reconciliation.

At the last three rounds of talks held in Portugal so far, under the auspices of the Portuguese government, UNITA has always shown the spirit of contributing to an adequate solution to the conflict. UNITA has always presented itself open, frank and honest in all the discussions so far held with the other warring party. The problem of the Angolan war requires seriousness, responsibility and patriotic spirit on the part of the parties involved and on the part of anyone hoping for an acceptable solution.

It was great pity and deception that the MPLA once again demonstrated at the last round of negotiations that it is not interested in finding an adequate and lasting solution to the Angolan conflict. While his delegation led by one of his butlers went to Portugal with a rignmarole of imposing a well decorated ceasefire and with strict instructions to be very inflexible in the talks with UNITA, Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself went to the so-called People's Assembly of the MPLA with the idea of demilitarising UNITA as a way of solving the conflict.

Simultaneously, F nca Ndal, who was supposed to have led the MPLA delegation to the third round of negotiations, was launching fighter bombers for our movement's liberated areas with the aim of killing civilian populations—men, women and children. This is more than proved evidence that the MPLA has no honest will to seriously negotiate the peace problem with our movement, UNITA.

In spite of this anti-patriotic spirit of the war puppets in Luanda, UNITA and the Angolan people will continue firm and unshaken in the joining up of efforts to effectively achieve peace, freedom and multiparty democracy.

The peace that the Angolan people want for Angola is not any kind of peace. It is peace with clearly defined political contents. It is peace that will come from an agreement between UNITA and the MPLA after direct, serious and unambiguous negotiations. Both MPLA and UNITA are two political entities with their pages of struggle defined in the context of the history of the national liberation struggle. Both were signers of the



Alvor Agreements which led the country to the betrayed independence on 11th November 1975. Both were recognised by the Portuguese government as representatives of the Angolan people. And if they found themselves in a civil war, it was only due to the betrayal of the Alvor Agreements by the MPLA and the invasion of the foreign Cuban forces at the request of the MPLA.

What difficulty does the MPLA, traitor of the legitimate will of the Angolan people, have in officially recognising UNITA as opposition, if UNITA, in order to facilitate the peace process, has already recognised the government of the MPLA?

It is logical and absolutely understandable and acceptable that for a ceasefire to be signed between the two parties, these two have to mutually recognise each other, first of all. The MPLA recognition of UNITA must have political content, defined political substance.

UNITA is a political organisation with a legal and legitimate political status because it represents the sacred aspirations, wills and wishes of the large majority of Angolans. It is on this basis that we, Angolan people, look straight at the problem of the Angolan conflict and define the whole process leading to a solution of this same conflict.

#### **Mandela Reportedly Delivers Message for Savimbi**

*MB1309084090 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Report from Kinshasa, Zaire, by Malongo Pedro and Carlos Veiga]

[Text] A very important UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] team led by President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi arrived in Kinshasa on 11 September at the invitation of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. The UNITA delegation, which includes Information Minister Dr. Jorge Valentim and General Altino Sapalalo Bock, went to Zaire to discuss the Angolan peace process.

After the meetings, which were very cordial, our president told newsmen Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko had just given him a very important message from the OAU Commission on Southern Africa. This message was delivered by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela and it concerned peace in Angola.

UNITA President Dr. Jonas Savimbi praised this initiative and expressed his gratitude for the message. He promised the UNITA leadership would study it with great attention, taking into account the source and content of the message, as well as the prestige of Mr. Nelson Mandela, its bearer.

We would like to note that the Zairian Radio and Television are continuously carrying our president's statements.

UNITA: Forward now! UNITA: Unity now! UNITA: Quickly now!

#### **Lesotho**

#### **THE STAR Interview on Political Mood**

*MB1209114390 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 90 p 13*

[Interview with "veteran politician" Ntsu Mokhehle by Dawn Barkhuizen of THE STAR's Africa News Service: "Reform Having Spin-Off in Lesotho"]

[Text] Question: You would have been prime minister of Lesotho had Leabua Jonathan not snatched power when your Basutoland Congress Party won the 1970 general election. Now that you've returned from exile, what are your intentions?

Answer: I have no aspirations to become a prime minister. I want to try and help solve the crisis and help Lesotho overcome its problems. The Military Council is talking the language of democracy—our job is to persuade them gently to hand over power and assure them of a position.

Q: You agreed to take part in the constituent assembly created by the Military Council in February. Why?

A: I see it as a platform for negotiation. Initially I was reluctant to join and objected to its parliamentary appearance. I wanted a convocation, followed by elections for a parliament. The military has it the other way around.

Q: The assembly has been established purely as an advisory body to the Military Council. Do you see it as an honest attempt to introduce democracy?

A: It is too early to say. Possibly the military is trying to create a smokescreen that will reinforce their position and secure foreign aid.

Q: How effective has the assembly been so far?

A: It has been useful for rehabilitation and reconciliation. It has brought people together, many of whom would never have talked before.

Q: Do you believe the assembly will succeed in achieving democracy?

A: I can't give fair judgment on that yet. There might be a chance, provided everyone keeps their heads.

Q: How do you read the current political mood in Lesotho?

A: It's not steady. The teachers' strike, the problems with the king...these are indications of instability. The fact



that the Military Council is even prepared to talk about democracy shows how sharp the crisis is.

**Q:** Have events in South Africa over the past year had much impact on Lesotho?

**A:** Yes. Firstly the Military Council has taken the National Party's democratisation line. Secondly there has been a lot of ANC [African National Congress] activity here. The youth, in particular, have been taken up with Nelson Mandela's public appearances.

**Q:** What is your impression of the peace initiative in South Africa?

**A:** It lacks depth and does not convince me. F. W. de Klerk has done well so far, but he is heading for trouble. I do not believe he or Mr. Mandela have popular support. Their agreements are elitist—the divisions are still very much in existence. I also cannot understand why Mr. de Klerk does not take control of Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi.

**Q:** How would a National Party-ANC coalition government in South Africa affect Lesotho?

**A:** Not much. I don't believe the ANC represents the views of the masses.

**Q:** You are a Pan-Africanist [PAC—Pan-Africanist Congress]. Do you believe the ANC has a role in your country?

**A:** At one stage they were virtually running Lesotho. Right now they have been promoted by the media, but I think the ardour will cool down. By trying to be multi-racial, the ANC has given itself a big problem. In an election the PAC would give everyone a big surprise.

**Q:** Since King Mosheosho II went into exile earlier this year there has been some mud-slinging between him and the Military Council. Recently, however, a delegation with government representatives visited him in England. How important is the king to Lesotho?

**A:** He is increasingly irrelevant, and people are realising that he is not so important.

**Q:** You are 72 years old. Is there a group of younger politicians on Lesotho horizon?

**A:** Yes, but their direction is not yet clear. If one looks at the youth in South Africa it is quite clear what years of suppression have done. The lack of political training is taking its toll.

**Q:** There are murmurs of incorporating Lesotho into South Africa. What is your position?

**A:** There has always been talk of incorporation, firstly by Britain, then South Africa and now more recently, by other political groups. But small as we are, and closed-in as we are, we will continue our economic struggle and try to remain independent. We would perhaps be prepared to go into a federal relationship with a free South Africa.

**Q:** What is your vision for Lesotho?

**A:** A true democracy. Leabua Jonathan caused much damage, spiritually and physically. People no longer trust one other. They fear, they don't care for truth, justice or peace. I'm not positive about the future. An effort in the direction of democracy causes uncertainty. We must guard against continuous conflict.

## Namibia

### Nujoma Receives Team for Verification Meeting

*MB1209174090 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] The commission for verifying the New York Accords is due to meet in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, the day after tomorrow [14 Sep].

The Angolan team is led by Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndal, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of General Staff.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma received the Angolan team today. Bilateral relations and the situation in southern Africa were discussed at the audience granted by the Namibian head of state.

The Angolan team includes Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura, Legal Issues Department Director Antonio Pitra, and Colonel (Mocamedes), secretary in the Presidency for defense and security.

The verification commission meeting will also be attended by representatives from Cuba, South Africa, Namibia, Soviet Union, and the United States.

### Foreign Minister Gurirab Addresses JC Delegates

*MB1309102590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0931 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Windhoek Sept 13 SAPA—Prospects for a peaceful solution to the apartheid problem in South Africa were being increasingly blurred by mounting violence in that country, Namibia's foreign affairs minister, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, said in Windhoek on Thursday [13 Sep].

"We call upon all concerned, particularly the government of South Africa, to put an end to this cycle of violence," he told delegates to the ninth ordinary meeting of the joint commission [JC].

The commission was established in 1988 to oversee regional peace accords in south-western Africa, including the phased withdrawal of an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola in exchange for Namibia's independence from South Africa.

Members of the commission are Angola, Cuba, South Africa and Namibia, who became a full member after independence on March 21.

It is the first time that Namibia is hosting a meeting of the joint commission. The United States and the Soviet Union have observer status at JC meetings.

In his opening address to the session, Mr. Gurirab said peace in south-western Africa and Southern Africa were indivisible.

An area of major concern was the continuing "bleeding, suffering and destruction" in Angola.

"We strongly support the peace initiative launched by the government of Angola aimed at finding a negotiated settlement with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]."

"However, we deeply regret that unwarranted and unceasing massive material assistance being given by external forces to UNITA constitutes an interference in the domestic affairs of the Peoples' Republic of Angola," said Mr. Gurirab. His remarks were seen as reference to United States covert aid to the UNITA rebel movement through the Central Intelligence Agency.

Ongoing talks in Portugal between the Angolan Government and UNITA had not made any significant progress to date. However, "given the necessary political will by both parties it is possible that a solution will be found."

Mr. Gurirab said that although the joint commission was far removed from the Persian Gulf crisis, the Namibian Government condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and could not support any action "to bully and undermine" a small country.

Mr. Gurirab expressed concern about the massive military build-up in the Gulf region.

"If something were to go wrong, it could have serious implications for the whole world," he said.

Namibia's President Sam Nujoma is due to host the commission at a state banquet on Thursday evening. The two days of deliberations, ending on Friday, are closed to the public and the media.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa, Mr. Herman Cohen, has expressed concern about the lack of clear progress with peace initiatives in Angola. He also said on his arrival in Windhoek on Tuesday night that there was concern over a serious famine facing Angolans.

The Soviet Union's ambassador-at-large, Mr. Vyacheslav Ustinov, said the conflicts in Angola and South Africa were the most serious problems in southern Africa. The Soviet Union, in cooperation with the joint commission, would attempt to resolve the South African conflict and the Angolan civil war in a peaceful manner. Mr. Ustinov said the USSR delegation was prepared to

negotiate solutions to these problems with the Angolan and South African representatives during the present session of the commission.

South Africa's director-general of foreign affairs, Mr. Neil van Heerden, has expressed the hope that the session would be useful and productive.

Angola's deputy defence minister and chief of staff, Gen. Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu, said on his arrival in Windhoek continued American support to UNITA had a negative effect on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from his country.

Although the U.S. was not part of the agreements among Angola, Cuba and South Africa, the Americans played a mediation role in the 1988 New York agreement, Gen. Franca Ndalu said.

The U.S.' Mr. Cohen said he held talks with representatives of UNITA and the Angolan Government in Lisbon about the progress of peace negotiations in the country. Commenting on U.S. aid to UNITA, Mr. Cohen said the support would encourage the Angolan Government to negotiate a fair settlement.

The six countries represented in this session of the joint commission include 64 delegates altogether. Namibia's deputy minister for state security, Mr. Peter Tshirumbu, is chairing the meeting. The U.S. delegation led by Mr. Cohen, includes America's first ambassador to Namibia, Ms. Genta Hawkins Holmes, while Cuba is led by central committee member, Division-General Jesus Bermudez Cutino.

#### **Diplomatic Mission in SA 'Before End of Year'**

*MB1209173090 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1545 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Namibia is to establish a diplomatic mission in South Africa, possibly before the end of the year. Namibia's minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, told our political staff in Cape Town that the Namibian government was looking for premises in either Pretoria or Cape Town.

[Begin Hamutenya video recording] We hope that in the context of the process of change now taking place in this country, we'll be able to normalize the relationship between our two countries. We have got historical links; we have territories which are contiguous to each other.

We would like to have a situation where we will be able to benefit from the experience; experience in the field of production, experience in the fields of broadcasting and information, experience in terms of commerce, experience in terms of culture. So we are looking forward to an early resolution of the problem in this country, so that we can normalize relationships and consolidate conducts in all spheres of human endeavors. [end recording]

**Angolan Criticizes U.S. Aid to UNITA***MB1309063090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0818 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Windhoek Sept 12 SAPA—Angolan Deputy Defence Minister Antonio dos Santos Franca-Ndalu, says continued American support to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has had a negative effect on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from the country.

According to a NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report, Gen Franca-Ndalu claimed in Windhoek on Tuesday [11 Sep] night that American help to UNITA was preventing peace and stability in southern Africa.

He said that although the U.S. was not party to the agreements between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, the country did play a mediation role in concluding the New York agreement.

Gen. Franca-Ndalu is leading the Angolan delegation to the ninth meeting of the joint commission [JC] of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and Namibia, established in 1988 to oversee regional peace accords in southern Africa.

Namibia, which became a member of the JC in June, is hosting a session of the commission for the first time in Windhoek on Thursday and Friday.

**UNITA Sympathizers Said Invited Into Angola***MB1209121790 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN  
in English 7 Sep 90 p 4*

[Article by Da'Oud Vries at Rundu: "Border Crossing Mystery Remains"]

[Text] Illegal border crossing into Angola by former members of the SWATF [South-West African Territory Force] has become an everyday event along the Kavango river. While information about the average number of people who have left Namibia for Angola is not available, THE NAMIBIAN could not find or be provided with concrete reasons for the migration.

From what could be gathered from residents, former SWATF and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] sympathisers in the Kavango region are being invited through Radio Jamba to join their 'comrades' in Angola.

THE NAMIBIAN was told rumours had been spread in the region that on August 26 all DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] members would be executed and that they should cross the river for safety. Another allegation was that DTA leaders in the region were encouraging their members to cross into Angola.

However, nothing substantive could be found which could really have given rise to the illegal border crossing. It could also not be ascertained whether the said border

crossers are to undergo military training at UNITA bases, or whether they leave out of 'fear.'

This newspaper was informed that a certain ex-SWATF member who crossed to Angola and ended up at a UNITA base returned home after refusing to undergo military training.

The 'returnee,' however, could not be tracked down despite efforts by journalists to trace him.

It was verified that nine men with their families left for Angola from Katondo about 60km east of Rundu. Their wives were spotted in a nearby village last Sunday [2 Sep] visiting relatives. They later left for Angola, THE NAMIBIAN was told.

It was established that two civilians who came back from Angola after leaving for that country were arrested by border guards but were released after questioning.

It is further rumoured that a UNITA commander of the southern front, a certain Kandjimi, is sending Namibians back home, saying he does not want problems with the Namibian government.

**12 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues***MB1209110590*

[Editorial report]

**THE NAMIBIAN**

Tourist Control Needed—"Apart from the bona fide tourists, there are those who come here to seek employment, others asylum, and some to disrupt and destabilise our young independence," writes Editor Gwen Lister on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 7 September. Lister is not advocating "an unnecessarily heavy hand on the part of the authorities" in dealing with tourists, "but certainly some control must be exercised—in the first place, to keep our country safe from 'terrorist' elements, and in the second place to ensure as far as possible that work opportunities are given to the thousands of unemployed Namibians rather than foreigners."

**TIMES OF NAMIBIA**

Support for Halt to Certain Agricultural Loans—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 6 September in a page 2 editorial gives its "fullest support" to the agriculture minister's announcement that the cabinet decided to end "certain loans which were made to farmers in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act. This Act served to close economic opportunities to outsiders, where outsiders were defined in racial terms. It perpetuated apartheid and did more than its share to divide the Namibian society into haves and have-nots."

**WINDHOEK ADVERTISER**

Criticism of Government Silence on RSA Issue—"The Namibian government's outspoken stance condemning



the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait rings hollow, coming as it does from a tiny nation far away and far removed from the tensions in the Middle East," notes Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English on 5 September in its page 6 editorial. Even more "bizarre—and revealing" is the "ruling party's deafening silence on the bloodshed in the black townships of" South Africa. "Our leaders have a lot to say about something of little direct consequence, from a safe distance. But on the painful birth of a free South Africa involving the sacrifice of thousands of our brothers and sisters, words fail them. What unspoken policy on the South African question does this reveal if not, at the least, opportunism? Our Foreign Minister and our President have now both banged the empty oil drum on the Gulf crisis, condemning Iraq where the OAU has at least balanced its criticism of the invasion by simultaneously criticising the USA's aggression in central America."

### Zambia

#### Report Views Industrial Unrest, Price Increases

MB1209205690 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 12 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For several weeks now Zambia has been in the grip of widespread industrial unrest. Although strikes have been sporadic there are fears that in difficult economic [break in reception] just below the surface as campaigns for next years multiparty referendum get underway there could be an explosion of protest to match the riots of last June, and it seems that both the government and the labor movement are anxious to avoid a repetition of such violence.

From Lusaka, John Lukelle reports:

[Begin Lukelle recording] One of the latest companies to be caught up in the spiral of industrial unrest which has gripped Zambia in the past few weeks is the National Milling Company, the country's largest producers of the staple food, mealie meal. This morning the strike by some 300 unionized National Milling Company workers entered its second day. The workers, who are demanding higher pay, yesterday triggered off the panic buying of mealie meal by worried consumers as production ground to a halt. Apart from mealie meal, flour and stock feed are also among commodities whose production has been disrupted by the strike.

Zambia's Industrial Development Company, INDECO, which owns the milling company, has meanwhile instructed all chief executives at its other subsidiary companies to deal firmly with workers instigating the strikes. Government officials are watching current developments closely. The Zambia Federation of Employers has, on the other hand, expressed concern at what it sees as [word indistinct]

industrial relations currently prevailing and has called for a special meeting of all employers whose venue and date are yet to be announced.

The umbrella labor movement, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU, earlier this week directed its affiliates to review all collective agreements with employers to improve salaries on conditions of service. Its general secretary, Mr. Newstead Zimba, cautioned ZCTU members, however, not to stage massive strikes because he said industrial peace was more necessary now than at any other time.

One of the major contributing factors to the current spate of strikes is the rise in the cost of almost all goods and services, following recent increases in the price of fuel which in Zambia's case has been in short supply even well before the crisis in the Gulf. Hindered by the increasing fall in the kwacha's buying power, workers across the length and breadth of the country has staged mass walkouts from offices and factories over the last few weeks, creating a mood of uncertainty. [end recording]

#### Repatriation of ANC Exiles to SA Postponed

MB1209054490 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] The repatriation of African National Congress [ANC] exiles in Zambia will not start next month as originally scheduled due to inadequate social amenities back home. The organization's spokesman, Tom Sebina, said in Lusaka today that more than 20,000 ANC cadres who have been in exile around the world will be repatriated only after preparations to secure jobs and accommodation are completed.

Comrade Sebina said ANC's concern now about the repatriation was the problem of accommodation and unemployment in South Africa [SA]. He said about 2 million people have no jobs in that country and it is unwise to increase the number by repatriating those that are outside South Africa before the jobs are secured.

### Zimbabwe

#### ECOWAS' Jawara on Doe's Death, ECOMOG

AB1109214290 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 11 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Doe's death has clearly changed the balance of forces in Monrovia, and none will be more interested in that than ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], which has been brokering the setting up of an interim government to reconstruct the country. Yesterday, reports said that ECOWAS chairman, President Dawda Jawara of Gambia, had welcomed the overthrow of President Doe. But we were contacted by the Gambian Foreign Ministry today to say that this was incorrect. So we called President Jawara himself in Zimbabwe, where he is

on a visit. On the line to Harare, Julian Marshal asked President Jawara how he felt about President Doe's removal from the political scene:

[Begin recording] [Jawara] The news of his overthrow came to me by complete surprise, and I was shocked at the scale of violence under which it occurred, and I heard that Prince Johnson had said he would keep him and, in fact, put him on trial. So when the news of his death came, really, I was shocked and saddened by the event because it further complicates the whole thing. I mean if we consider the relations between the tribes in Liberia, that event could worsen a very bad situation. I am....

[Marshal, interrupting] Is it your information, Mr. President, that President Doe is indeed dead?

[Jawara] Well, this is my information; it is my information that he died of his wounds, that he was injured in both legs, and that he subsequently died of his wounds. This is what I heard from many sources.

[Marshal] But is it not nonetheless the case, Mr. President, that whatever your personal feelings about the passing of a West African head of state, the removal of President Doe was something that ECOWAS was seeking, and he now has been removed from the political scene?

[Jawara] Yes, well, but this was not the way in which we had envisaged he would be removed. We had been inviting him to step down, and from many sources his own compatriots had been inviting him to step down. But we never dreamt that this would be the way in which he will come down from the presidency. We had hoped that he would agree to cooperate and to actually hand over power to the interim government.

[Marshal] You mentioned, Mr. President, earlier the heightening of tribal rivalries in Liberia that the death of President Doe is likely to produce. I understand you are in favor of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force offering some protection to Doe's remaining family and supporters in the Executive Mansion?

[Jawara] Yes, in fact, we had received requests from them for protection, and immediately, we tried to get a message to General Quainoo, commander of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], to try and do what he can, whatever is possible, to provide them protection and also, if they are willing to leave the country for safety, to help them, if possible.

[Marshal] You do not feel in any way that that is going to expose the ECOWAS force and, perhaps, open (?them up) to a perception that they are taking too partisan a position?

[Jawara] No, I think this will simply be a humanitarian act. I mean, if any other tribe or faction got into a corner like that and would seem to face massacre and extermination, well, I think it will only be humane for ECOMOG to try and get them out—not to remove them to a position that they will fight, but simply, as refugees, to actually help them out. It is only in that light that I thought about it, especially when they made the request that they feared for their lives and they will want some protection. It was only in that light because, as you know, it is the policy of ECOWAS and ECOMOG that they will be strictly neutral as between Liberian tribes and factions, and parties, and so on. They will not be partisan at all in the conflict. [end recording]

[London BBC World Service in English at 1830 GMT, in an otherwise identical transmission of the interview with Jawara, adds the following: "(Marshal) Can I ask you finally, Mr. President: Does ECOWAS not run the risk of getting very bogged down in Liberia unless you can persuade Charles Taylor to accept your peacekeeping plan and to cease hostilities?

["(Jawara) Yes. We have all along been trying to persuade Charles Taylor to cooperate and accept the peace plan and cooperate, well lately, since the formation of the interim government, to agree to cooperate with his fellow Liberians, and to participate in the interim government in which, I understand, they have been reserved some prominent places for his faction in both the government and in the interim legislative assembly.

["Well, as to the possibility of ECOMOG getting bogged down, well, in this particular situation in Liberia (words indistinct) (?there is) always, I am afraid, a possibility, but I am sure we will try and do everything possible to get the cooperation of all the parties, including Charles Taylor, to cooperate in the peace process.

["(Marshal) Would you consider in fact, if Charles Taylor refuses to cooperate, moving against him militarily?

["(Jawara) Well, this is a matter which has to be decided. It is hypothetical at the moment—I mean, of course, there will be many options, if that should be the case, but I do not know what option ECOWAS as a whole would decide if such a situation might arise."]

## Burkina Faso

### Compaore Discusses Liberia With Ghanaian Envoy

AB1209161790 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT  
10 Sep 90

[Text] Ouagadougou, 10 Sep (AFP)—On Saturday [8 Sep] in Ouagadougou, Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore received Colonel Assaie Gyimah of Ghana, with whom he held discussions on the Liberian conflict. This was learned today in the Burkinabe capital. Observers say that Colonel Gyimah's visit marks the beginning of consultations between the Burkinabe and Ghanaian leaders, who have divergent standpoints on the Liberian conflict. Burkina Faso has been opposed to sending the intervention force of the Economic Community of West African States to Liberia. On the other hand, Ghana—along with Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Guinea, and The Gambia—has contributed a contingent of soldiers to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group force.

### Commentary on ECOMOG's 'Failure' in Liberia

AB1209202090 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Liberia, the ranks of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] are being confronted with the possibility of a breakup, and if the group is facing political and military difficulties in Monrovia, it is because it wrongly became involved in the conflict for at least two reasons:

First, the mission of this force, known as the intervention force and set up by the ECOWAS Mediation Committee, was not to go to Liberia, and this mistake was pointed out at the beginning by Burkina Faso in a message from the chairman of the Popular Front. This message was sent to the ECOWAS chairman in reference to the decisions made at the 13th session of the conference of heads of state held in Banjul, because in the final communique, quote: The conference expressed its concern over the frequent conflicts and differences among member states that have diverse effects on their lives and the smooth functioning of the community. Recalling the provisions of the nonaggression protocol, adopted 22 April 1978, to ensure a peaceful climate in the subregion, as well as to encourage amicable settlements of differences among members, the conference created a four-member mediation committee chaired by the current chairman of the conference, unquote.

Nowhere does the text of the protocol mention any intervention or imposition in a domestic conflict; for this reason the sending of ECOMOG and the exact role it was expected to play has caused concern. Indeed, ECOMOG's mission was wrong, particularly because prior to its deployment, all the community's heads of state were not

informed. In addition, the sending of these troops was not a unanimous request, even in Liberia. At that time, only Samuel Doe welcomed the move, and one can understand why. As for Charles Taylor, the main figure in the conflict, whose troops control more than three-fourths of the country, he would have preferred civilian observers to mediate, not heavily armed soldiers.

The second reason for ECOMOG's failure certainly comes from the poor execution of its improvised mission. The force, which was meant to be impartial, first of all established an alliance in order to facilitate its arrival. In this case, whom was this going to benefit? Now that Samuel Doe is dead, it appears that ECOMOG is at a loss; troop withdrawals are actually being announced. Furthermore, it seems that some members of the force have been wondering what the hell they were doing there. A group of soldiers had tried to negotiate with Charles Taylor, and their commander in chief heard about this only on the radio.

One must note that the ECOMOG mission has failed, but there is still some hope after all; that is, in the meeting of ECOWAS heads of state. If it takes place, consultations could begin, and these consultations should have been, perhaps, the first step toward resolving this conflict.

## Cape Verde

### Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Portugal

WA1209193490

For reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Pedro Pires to Portugal including his talks with Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, please see the Portugal section of the 12 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## Liberia

### Former Minister Comments on ECOMOG Role

AB1209122690 London BBC World Service in English  
2200 GMT 11 Sep 90

[From the "News Hour" program hosted by Oliver Scott]

[Excerpts] Efforts at various levels to halt the bloodshed in Liberia have hardly been crowned with success and gloomy predictions that the excision of President Doe from the political equation would make little practical difference has so far been borne out. Yet the efforts persist. [passage omitted]

The two rebel leaders, Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson, both claim to be leading Liberia as does one of Doe's generals, though most observers discount him as a viable political force. One other contender for power in the country has also been thrust forward, even though he is not even in Liberia at present. He is Prof. Amos Sawyer, elected president of the interim government at a meeting in Gambia two



weeks ago. He has the support of Liberia's neighbors as a [word indistinct] figure although that is far from a decisive factor. Most of the point is whether the rebel leaders can be persuaded to stop talking and stop fighting. So, does the removal of President Doe make that more likely? I have been talking to Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, one time finance minister for Samuel Doe and now a supporter of that interim government.

[Begin recording] [Johnson-Sirleaf] Oh yes, I think it will without a doubt. Mr. Doe represented the major obstacle, obstacle to a startup of the peace process and sound return to normalcy, so I see his removal as a first step in the direction of attempting to start a process of healing.

[Scott] But how is that process of healing going to be started when the two main rebel leaders, that is to say, Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson have both made it, in effect, quite clear that they intend to fight it out?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] I believe efforts are being made to bring all of the parties together. I understand Prince Johnson has already indicated his willingness to work and support the interim government. Efforts are being made to get Charles Taylor and the National Patriotic Front to do likewise.

Now, I must tell you something that you may not know: that Taylor will have to address and address very urgently some of the spreading rumors, as regards the missing, or the killing, or the abduction of certain persons, who are dear to many of us, who have been involved in the political process, like Jackson Doe, whose disappearance we find very alarming and which has been attributed to Taylor's forces. I think he will have to respond to that and I think if there is a satisfactory response and we do find out that nothing unexpected and nothing harmful has happened to Jackson Doe, that he will find the olive branch extended by all the parties and hope that some accommodation can be made to bring him into the interim government, particularly recognizing that he has made a major contribution to bring us to the point of progress and that he does have a force with him that has to be reckoned with.

[Scott] There is, obviously, a certain amount of controversy about what role or indeed what success the peacekeeping force sent by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] has, in fact, been able to play. Would you like it to be more assertive?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] No, I believe the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces are carrying out their responsibility with a kind of sensitivity that that role has with it. I believe you know that there have been concerns about this, both on the part of Liberians and by regional members, and I think that what they are doing, the caution with which they are carrying out those responsibilities, leave much credibility to the force and its commander. I believe that they planned too and have indicated they will work with the interim government and I think that is something that must be endorsed. We would not want to see them more

assertive; we would not want to see them engaged in military conflicts with Liberians, no matter from which group, as only Liberians would die, and only Liberia would be destroyed. [end recording]

### **Taylor's Rebels Advance to Executive Mansion**

*AB1209174490 London BBC World Service in English  
1600 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It would seem that the killing of Samuel Doe at the weekend by Prince Johnson's rebels in Monrovia, in spite of the presence of the West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force has galvanized the rival rebel faction Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front into action; and apparently the Patriotic Front is racing for the Executive Mansion, where Doe and his family had been holed up. From Monrovia, Elizabeth Blunt reports:

[Begin Blunt recording] Yesterday, the center of the Liberian capital echoed to the crack of rifle and machinegun fire as Prince Johnson's fighters fought their way into the city's main barracks to flush out the remains of President Doe's army. But today, their guns have been virtually silent. Instead, people in the city listened apprehensively to the boom and (?start) of artillery as Charles Taylor's wing of the rebel movement advanced on the Executive Mansion from the other side.

People living in the eastern part of the city said that Taylor's men had gained ground rapidly since President Doe's death threw his soldiers into disarray. They had advanced past the Spriggs Payne airfield, the site of Monrovia's biggest hospital, and the stinking shell of the Lutheran church, still full of the unburied bodies of the hundreds of people who were massacred there by government soldiers more than six weeks ago. Latest reports say that they're now around Monrovia's City Hall and within small-arms range of the Executive Mansion. Smoke from many fires could be seen rising from that part of the city.

But as Taylor's group advanced, Johnson's men held their fire. Following a broadcast by the chairman of the West African community, President Dawda Jawara, in which he asked the peacekeeping force to try to save the family and followers of the late president trapped in the mansion, it was agreed between the peacekeeping force and Prince Johnson that those who wish to lay down their arms and leave should be allowed to do so, and a long column of vehicles from the force, with loud hailer and two tanks and accompanied by a full group of

Johnson's men, went down to try to arrange safe conduct, although the force spokesman admitted that a large question mark still hung over their eventual destination. [end recording]

### **BBC Reports Executive Mansion Under Fire**

*AB1309060090 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] It would seem that the killing of Samuel Doe at the weekend by Prince Johnson's rebels in Monrovia, in spite of the presence of the West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force, has galvanized the rival rebel faction, Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front, into action. And apparently the Patriotic Front is racing for the Executive Mansion, where Doe and his family had been holed up. A few minutes ago, Akwei Amosu asked Elizabeth Blunt in Monrovia what has been happening today:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, perhaps the most notable thing is that with Doe out of the way and his army more or less disintegrating, Taylor's people have seized the opportunity and made big advances. They have come right in through Sinkhor. By yesterday, they had taken the airfield. They were up to the hospital, J.F.K. Hospital. By this morning, they were past that, they were past the Lutheran Church, the scene of the dreadful massacre, and by the end of the afternoon, they were around the City Hall, if people know Monrovia, a big office block called the pan-African [word indistinct] area. And that is really right by the gates of the mansion, by the outside of the mansion compound, and from the top of those buildings, you can shoot right in; and the latest we hear is that the mansion itself is coming under fire, seriously under fire, and the people inside it were in a great panic and want ECOMOG to help them get out.

[Amosu] There is an initiative to do just that, get the people out. How is that going?

[Blunt] Well, we've seen convoys coming up and down. I think they have taken some people at least from the Barclay Training Center Barracks, but I don't know whether they have taken anyone from the mansion. We've seen the convoys' long lines of ECOMOG vehicles, two tanks escorting them [word indistinct] Taylors' to organize people and usually a small group of Prince Johnson's men with them because Prince Johnson's people have accepted President Jawara's request that they should be allowed to leave if they surrender, and there has been a cease-fire effectively on this side of the town. We have had none of the terrible shooting all over the place we had yesterday, but we have been hearing very heavy artillery from the other end of town and terrible explosions and booms and [word indistinct] from down beyond the mansion, and a few things falling

this side—a rocket fell on a house in Newport Street, right in the center of the city, and the people fled up here to safety.

[Amosu] Presumably, though, Johnson isn't going to be willing to wait indefinitely while these people are being evacuated. He is going to want to fight back against Taylor before Taylor gets into the mansion.

[Blunt] Well it seems to be going on. An old man who was running up the hills to safety here, who had come from the area near City Hall, said that there was fighting going on and he really didn't know who was fighting whom. All three groups seem to be fighting each other now. Johnson's idea appears to be, according to one of his spokesmen, that ECOWAS should get the people out of the mansion and go in there itself and hold the mansion until the interim government can arrive. Taylor's idea is obviously to get in there and install Taylor himself as president.

[Amosu] Could this then be the final battle?

[Blunt] Finally, after all these months, it begins to look very like it, yes. [passage omitted]

[Amosu] What are the prospects that ECOMOG is going to be able to get in there and drive a wedge between all these contending forces? I mean, that's what they are there for.

[Blunt] Well, up to a point, yes. But they can only really work with their consent, and their press officer said to me: Frankly, in the last resort, if these people want to fight each other, they are Liberians, it is their country, we can't stop them—and we saw that on Sunday. What can they do? Should they open fire on the two sides that are fighting and kill members of both sides? That is clearly beyond their brief. They can protect the unarmed. They are doing that. They have done that in many cases and done it effectively. They can hold the line and [words indistinct] people separate to stop incidents, but they can't stop a full-scale battle between two factions if those two factions are determined to fight. [end recording]

### **Outbreak of 'Revenge Killings' in Monrovia Noted**

*AB1309162090 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Bloodletting in Monrovia shows no sign of ending, even after the killing of Samuel Doe by Prince Johnson's rebel faction at the weekend. Rebels of Charles Taylor's rival Patriotic Front have launched an offensive, capturing the Spriggs Payne airport and threatening the Executive Mansion that was occupied by Samuel Doe and his supporters, and in spite of the presence of a West African peacekeeping force, it seems there has been an outbreak of revenge killings. Elizabeth Blunt is in Monrovia and she sent this report:

[Begin Blunt recording] The area around Monrovia's Executive Mansion is still a battleground, and the sound of heavy guns could be heard in the city most of the morning. Yesterday, convoys of vehicles from the West African peacekeeping force went to the mansion and evacuated about a thousand of the late President Doe's followers, many women and children among them. The evacuees are now at the Monrovia port, which is serving as the base for the peacekeeping force, but they are clearly an embarrassment. The force spokesman spoke today of the strain of feeding so many people out of the force's limited resources, and said that they were worried about the people's safety despite the fact that the rebel commander in the area, Prince Johnson, had visited the evacuees and talked to them in an apparently friendly manner.

But although many of the remaining government soldiers and their families have been removed from the battle zone, the man who took over from President Doe, General David Nimley, and some of Doe's closest associates are still inside the mansion. They are scared to come out, even with an ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group] escort. The peacekeeping force spokesman, in an apparent reference to the massacre of Doe's entourage at the port on Sunday, said because of the events of the past three weeks, ECOMOG alone could not completely ensure their safety. He called on foreign missions and international organizations to assist in supervising the evacuation.

With every day that passes, the task of the peacekeeping force gets more difficult. Charles Taylor is threatening to fight them as foreign invaders. The other two factions are revengeful that they would not come out openly and help them. Their port headquarters was hit by rocket late yesterday afternoon and came under prolonged fire from a heavy machinegun during the night. They are also having problems with Prince Johnson, with whose men they have previously had the best relationship. The force spokesman said that Johnson's men had kidnapped more than 30 of the West African troops in the last three days. Some had been released, but others are still being held, presumably to put pressure on the peacekeeping force to intervene more actively in Johnson's favor. [end recording]

## Mali

### President Traore Receives Saudi, Kuwaiti Envoys

AB1109123690 Bamako Domestic Service  
in French 1500 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The president of the republic, General Moussa Traore, today received in audience at the Koulouba Palace, several personalities including the Saudi deputy minister of foreign affairs, ('Abd-al-'Aziz al-Tahernan), who brought a message from King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, servant of the Two Holy Mosques of Islam. The head of state also received the

minister of communications of the emirate of Kuwait, Mr. Hayat Habib Jawhar, bearer of a message from the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

The two emissaries, who were received separately by Gen. Moussa Traore, each recounted the origin of the Gulf Crisis and the scenarios envisaged by their respective governments for a peaceful solution. They requested Mali's support for a settlement of the Iraq-Kuwait crisis in order to safeguard the ideals and principles of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] and of the Non-aligned Movement. For his part, Gen. Moussa Traore reasserted to each of the emissaries, Mali's position which was expressed during the extraordinary National Council meeting. The head of state referred to the audience he granted to the Iraqi emissary during which he advanced Mali's position for a solution based on the unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and the prioritization of the search for a peaceful solution, preferably an Arab solution. At the end of the audience, the Saudi deputy foreign minister did not rule out the possibility of Iraqi aggression against his country. Here is Mr. ('Abd-al-'Aziz al-Tahernan) speaking to Cheikh Amara Toure.

[Begin recording] [(Al-Tahernan) in Arabic fading into French translation] First, I am proud that his excellency the president of Mali has given me this opportunity to deliver to the Malian people, government, and he the message of greetings and hope from the servant of the Two Holy Mosques. The message concerns the ongoing exchange of opinions between his excellency the president and the servant of the Two Holy Mosques on all issues of interest to the Islamic world, especially the issue of grave concern in the world which concerns our region, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. I strongly believe that his excellency the president confirmed the position we really expected him to adopt, first, in regard to his condemnation of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. One would have expected the Iraqi force to defend the Muslim world rather than to attack a peaceful state. This was stated in the resolutions adopted by the Malian National Council. We hope that legality will prevail in the region that Iraqi troops will withdraw from Kuwait, that the independence of the peaceful state of Kuwait will be restored, and that the Muslim world may be at peace after the settlement of this problem.

[Amara] Do you believe there are, today, any indications of a possible Iraqi attack on your country?

[(Al-Tahernan)] At present, troops are gathering along the two borders. There is a massive troop buildup along the border between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and there is also huge troop and weapon buildup along the Saudi-Iraqi border. Unfortunately, President Saddam Husayn said he would never attack Kuwait, and yet he did. And now, there is the formidable rallying of his troops, before our eyes, along the two borders, and can you imagine what he is going to do? We hope—if he still maintains that he wants to see peace in that region—that he will withdraw from Kuwait. He must withdraw his troops



from the borders and from Kuwait, and at the same time, see to the return of the legal government of Kuwait. Everybody knows, and it is certain, that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a country made for peace. Besides, the good God says in the Koran: Do not commit aggression, so we never like to attack others. But we are prepared to defend ourselves, defend our country, our sovereignty, our religion, and our faith. [end recording]

For his part, the Kuwaiti minister of communications hailed President Moussa Traore's firm stand on the Gulf crisis. He also reasserted the resistance of the Kuwaiti people to the Iraqi invasion. Here is Mr. Habib Jawhar Hayat talking to Cheikh Amara Toure.

[Begin recording] [Hayat in Arabic fading into French translation] I delivered a message from His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah to the president of the republic, Gen. Moussa Traore, briefing him on the situation prevailing in Kuwait following the Iraqi invasion. This is certainly based on the very special support that Mali has been giving to Kuwait in this crisis....

[Amara, interrupting] Mali and the international community, of course, as the United Nations have voted a series of resolutions since the invasion of Kuwait, a series of resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Iraq from your country. Over a month after this invasion, do you still believe in the possibility of a negotiated solution to this Gulf crisis?

[Hayat] On this situation, we really rejoice over the fact that everybody, from the West to the East, and from the North to the South, is backing Kuwait in condemning this invasion which is contrary to all international norms. The council certainly passed resolutions in this direction, and we are still observing patience and perseverance, in order to...[changes thought] We hope that Iraq will eventually be brought back to its senses and will leave our country, Kuwait.

[Amara] And should Iraq continue, persist in the annexation of Kuwait, should Iraq persist, would it be necessary to resort to the use of arms?

[Hayat] In any case, in Kuwait, a resistance movement is in existence. In fact it was formed immediately after the invasion. We are going to pursue that resistance, and we count on our friends worldwide to help and if Saddam Husayn does not accept a peaceful solution, any other way of forcing him to leave Kuwait would be welcome. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### Babangida Meets With Equatorial Guinea's Mbasogo

AB1209114690 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea have held talks in Abuja on matters of mutual interest. The talks were held

between President Ibrahim Babangida and President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo who was in Abuja on a brief visit.

Earlier on arrival, President Mbasogo was welcomed with a 21-gun salute at the airport. Various cultural dancing groups were also on hand to receive him. President Mbasogo later laid a wreath at the Abuja cenotaph.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Abuja reports that President Mbasogo has already left for home, while President Babangida is expected in Lagos today.

### President Says ECOMOG Withdrawal 'Premature'

AB1209153590 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 11 Sep 90

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] leaders will continue to meet and consult one another on how best to address the situation in Liberia. General Babangida gave this information in Lagos while addressing airport correspondents on his arrival from an official visit to Abuja.

He remarked that as far as the ECOWAS peacekeeping operation in Liberia was concerned, it is still premature to suggest the withdrawal of the troops from the embattled country, stressing that it was its mission to separate the combatants. Gen. Babangida stressed that there was a difference between a peacekeeping force and bodies of troops moving in for operations.

On the alleged condemnation of the role of the ECOWAS forces by the Liberian Embassy in Lagos, President Babangida restated that it was too early at this level to make comments without prior consultations with ECOWAS chairman and in the absence of a full briefing from the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] commander.

He said the most important thing now was for the warring parties led by Messrs. Yormie Johnson and Charles Taylor to understand and spare Liberia the agony of destruction and unnecessary killings.

### Babangida Appoints 7 New Ruling Council Members

AB1209212490 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Seven new members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] were today sworn in by President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks. They include Brigadier Rufus Kupolati, who is the quartermaster general of the Nigerian Army; Brigadier Edward Unimna, the adjutant general; Colonel John (Eninge), the new general officer commanding [GOC] 2 Mechanized Division; (?Yunji) Olurin, the GOC commanding 3 Armored Division. Others are Colonel Chris Garuba, the new GOC 82 Division; Air Commodore G.A. Dada and Air Commodore Alamin Gaddash, both of the Nigeria Air Force.

The swearing-in preceded a meeting of the AFRC. Old members of the council who retained their seats include the vice president, retired Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu; the minister of defense and chief of defense staff, Lieutenant General Sani Abacha; and the three service chiefs, as well as the inspector general of police. Others are Major General Garba Duba and Joshua Dogonyaro, Brigadier O. Abubakar, as well as Rear Admiral Chikioke Kaja and Babantunde Elegbede.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the AFRC has been adjourned until tomorrow. The vice president, retired Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, told State House correspondents that the council would consider the amended constitutions and manifestos of the two political parties. The chairman of the National Electoral Commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, submitted the documents to President Ibrahim Babangida yesterday.

#### Radio on Lessons of President Doe's Overthrow

AB1109141090 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Patrick Obasele commentary]

[Text] The wind of change, which again began in the East, like the rising sun that moved President Ceausescu and his wife to the grave, crashed and crushed the Berlin Wall, made the international community to influence De Klerk of South Africa to read the handwriting of the inevitable death of apartheid on the wall, sending minor waves to Kenya and Zimbabwe, has now touched down on the West coast of Africa and exited Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe.

If a Joseph had reminded President Ceausescu that those who choose to break the coconut with their heads would not be alive to partake in the nut, he would have asked the Joseph to go and destroy his dream bed. But it came to pass. If the Stalins, the Khrushchevs, the Gromykos, were told that the celebrated Berlin Wall would be blown up at the dying days of the 20th century, they would have sent the soothsayer to the concentration camp.

The philosophy of the wind of change has again been vindicated. The reality is that when a government prefers dictatorship and anarchy, nepotism and despotism to simple democracy, the will and determination of the people become so resolute and indefatigable that they reject any compromise, even preferring death. When a monarch becomes so ruthless and insensitive to the feelings and wishes of his subjects, the people's will eventually ignites the wind of change.

World leaders who scorn democracy should remember that about 1610 A.D., Henry IV, king of Navarre in France, was assassinated by a Catholic fanatic when his rule became partially unsatisfactory. Indeed, Mrs. Ceausescu should have reminded her husband that in 1424 the rule of the King of Scotland, James I, became so exceptionally rigorous and attracted such hostility that

one Graham murdered him. The wind of change, with its commitments, is such that no monarch, no government, civilian or military, can stop it.

So, when Master Sergeant Samuel Doe drove Liberians to the wall, the people's will and determination to allow the wind of change to blow through that West African country, knew no bound. Doe's gesture to drop treason charges against Mr. Charles Taylor, to cut prices of food items, amend the Constitution, were rejected with ignominy. Even the various accords, including the recent one with Prince Johnson, had no effect. Like a Greek saying that those the gods want to destroy they first make mad, they fail to realize the enormity of their dastardly end, their gross violation of human rights and subsequent unpopularity, unwantedness, or rejection.

When, for instance, the leading tabloid in Sierra Leone, THE DAILY OBSERVER, in its editorials of June 26 and 27, called on Mr. Doe to resign, and the partially government-owned daily, THE NEWS, on June 27, asked for Mr. Doe's unconditional resignation, the love for power blinded the master sergeant to the reality of the situation. As he promised his wife, Nancy, after the first ever breakfast in the Mansion that he will never live for power, Sergeant Doe, [word indistinct] failed to keep his word of May 25, that if the people of Liberia wanted him to step aside as the only way out of the war, he will bow out. If the sergeant had listened to the voices of reason from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Togo, and Guinea, the United States of America, church leaders, and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], less lives and property would have been destroyed.

Indeed, Liberians would have been spared the untold and unnecessary sufferings. That is why some African leaders, military or civilian, should draw a lesson about the unstoppable wind of change from the fall of the master sergeant that no matter what happens, the people's will will always triumph and the people must have their way in the long run. Fortunately, Nigerian Governments, military and civilian, have always recognized and accepted this system. Nigeria remains perhaps the only country in Africa where military regimes voluntarily hand over power to the civilians. General Olusegun Obasanjo is a living example. The Babangida administration is not only following suit but has gone further not only to streamline the processes of handing over power, but also sealed future political acrimony that could emanate from multipartyism. [Words indistinct] the Johnsons and the other anti-Doe's in Liberia to forbear or refrain from, as the secretary general of the Unity Party of Liberia, Mr. Mambo David puts it, Doe's gross human rights violations, the killings of innocent citizens, public harassment, the closure of schools, the collapse of the economy, and the calamitous indiscipline of the soldiers.

The people of Liberia should be able to exercise their inalienable right to decide who should lead them. They should be allowed to freely and unconditionally wear the

complete garment of democracy so that all the lives and property, time and energy destroyed and wasted in April 1980, particularly the last nine months, shall not have been in vain. Since Prince Johnson, who welcomed ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] to Liberia, is now in control following the dramatic circumstances under which Master Sergeant Doe was wounded and captured, and realizing the cost of retaining the ECOWAS peacekeeping force in that country, perhaps the further stay of ECOMOG needs some review while an interim government remains a sine qua non. And African leaders should listen and assimilate the sound and the music of the wind of change from the African (?drum) and [words indistinct] that in the final analysis, the people's will will always prevail and the people shall always have their way.

### **ECOWAS Secretary Appeals to Charles Taylor**

*AB1209181790 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 11 Sep 90*

[Text] The latest situation in Liberia and the role of the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force were the main issues at a news conference in Lagos today. It was addressed by the executive secretary of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], Dr. Abass Bundu. Correspondent Mike Mba was there:

[Begin recording] [Mba] As should be expected hordes of Nigerian and foreign journalists were at the ECOWAS headquarters, as it were, to confirm the recent developments in Liberia. With the executive secretary was the special representative in Liberia, Ambassador (Joshua Iruaha).

Dr. Bundu confirmed the fighting on Sunday [9 Sep] between some of Doe's forces and those Prince Johnson's. He said that Doe arrived at the ECOMOG headquarters in Monrovia accompanied by a large entourage of bodyguards unannounced. The executive secretary noted that the mission of the former President Doe was to convey a message to the ECOWAS Monitoring Group commander, General Quainoo, that he did not accept the interim government set up by all the Liberian parties in Banjul recently.

Dr. Bundu stated that after the meeting at the ECOMOG headquarters, Doe and his bodyguards encountered Johnson's forces, who arrived later also unannounced. In the battle, Doe was wounded and later died. But the executive secretary said he had not received confirmation from ECOWAS headquarters in Monrovia. Dr. Bundu said no soldier of the peacekeeping force was killed. He noted that the fact that ECOMOG did not intervene on either side showed its neutrality in the conflict. It further debunked the view that ECOMOG was sent to Liberia to maintain Doe in power. The executive secretary said that part of the mandate of the ECOMOG was to enforce a cease-fire and facilitate the takeoff of an interim government of national unity. Dr. Bundu called on one of the rebel leaders, Charles Taylor, whose main aim was to unseat Doe, to lay down his arms.

[Bundu] I would have thought it is now time to stop being a rebel leader and start behaving and acting like a statesman by getting together with his compatriots and deciding on the destiny of their own country. But if he is to be believed that he was only fighting to get rid of Mr. Doe, now that Mr. Doe is no longer (?there), we should expect him to lay down his arms and come to the negotiating table, sit with his compatriots, and settle the future of their country. I think he must be told that reason and common sense should now prevail—unless, of course, he wants to tell us that there were other motives which before now had not been known to the rest of the world.

[Mba] Dr. Bundu also appealed to members of the ECOWAS to put pressure on Taylor to accept a peaceful settlement in Liberia. [end recording]

### **Summit Meeting Chances 'Remote'**

*AB1209205390 Dakar PANA in English 1826 GMT  
12 Sep 90*

[Text] Lagos, 12 Sept (PANA)—Chances for holding an extraordinary summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the situation in Liberia are getting even more remote, observers at the economic grouping's headquarters in Lagos noted.

According to the ECOWAS executive secretary, Dr. Abass Bundu, consultations for the proposed summit were underway but a two-thirds majority is required for the summit to take place. In addition, Bundu said at a press conference in the Nigerian capital Tuesday [11 Sep], the ECOWAS regulations say that at least a month's notice to the heads of state was required before a summit can take place.

In normal circumstances, ECOWAS summits are held once a year. The last one was held in Banjul, Gambia, in [word indistinct]. A mini-summit involving the five-member ECOWAS standing mediation committee and two other West African states was also held in the Gambian capital in August.

The proposal to convene an emergency extraordinary summit was made by President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, whose country belongs to the five-nation mediation committee. The others are Nigeria, Mali, Ghana and The Gambia.

Some ECOWAS member states have expressed misgivings on the mandate of the committee after it decided during its Banjul meeting to send from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea and The Gambia, a peace-keeping force into Liberia.

Burkina Faso has vigorously protested against the decision while Togo decided to suspend its participation in the peace-keeping force which is now in Liberia.



## Senegal

### 'About 60,000' Register for Service in Gulf

AB1209182390 Dakar PANA in English 1619 GMT  
12 Sep 90

[Text] Dakar, 12 Sep (APS-SEN/PANA)—About 60,000 Senegalese and other West Africans have registered to go to fight in Saudi Arabia, sources at the Saudi Embassy in Dakar said.

The Senegalese Government also announced last week its intention to provide troops to the Saudi Government, the national Senegalese daily, LE SOLEIL, reported Tuesday. It further quoted sources at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Dakar as saying that more than 2,000 Senegalese nationals had already registered as volunteers who are ready to go and help Islamic states and defend justice in the Gulf.

The Saudi ambassador in Senegal, 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Tubayshi, told a press conference in Dakar Tuesday that he had been deeply touched by this show of solidarity. He also thanked Senegalese President Abdou Diouf for the solidarity and friendship he had shown to the Saudi and Kuwaiti peoples and for his qualities of leadership and respect for legality.

Tubayshi recalled the numerous links between the Saudi and Senegalese and other West African peoples in the cultural and religious fields as well as the common

membership they share in the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations and within the framework of Afro-Arab cooperation.

According to the Saudi diplomat, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was particularly painful event in the history of the Arab nation and the Islamic community. The invasion has already caused massive destruction of human lives and property and violated all international laws.

Asked to comment on the inevitability of military action against Iraq, al-Tubayshi expressed the hope that the conflict had not reached the point of no return. He added that a military confrontation was not in the interest of the people in the sub-region or of other peoples in the world, in view of its negative consequences.

The Saudi ambassador affirmed that the presence of American forces and the symbolic military presence of other countries like Senegal in the Gulf area was due to the Iraqi aggression and threat. He pointed out that the forces would not stay on Saudi soil once the situation created by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait had ended.

The Saudi ambassador also told the press conference that 5,000 Kuwaiti soldiers were in the frontline under the command of Kuwaiti officers who were in permanent contact with their country's legitimate leadership.

According to the Saudi diplomat, Kuwait exists as a country, with its people, their leadership and their troops. As such, it is today claiming what is its right, and as long as there is someone to claim for it, a right never gets lost.

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